Weekly, one year, invariably in advance, ..... \$2 50 Daily " " 8 00 6 months " 4 50 3 " " 2 25 . come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

## Professional and Business Cards

CVO. W. BOSE MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

W. P. KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St. Oct. 24th, 1861.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Couon, Flour, Ba-

con and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859 WALKER MEARES. RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail dred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters-or for making There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for he premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON.

## Wanted.

FODUER! CORN COOD!

MULES! HORSES! WAGONS and HARNESS wanted for the C. S. A., for which CASH will be paid on delivery.

J. B. MOREY, will be paid on delivery. Maj. Brig. Quarter Master. Wilmington, N. C., July 31, 1862.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS\_PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD; " Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc;

nseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

## Educational.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Insti-tute will commence on the 1st of September. Thorough

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the

THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the too long to be published in full, but we make such extension. The effect of these measures was foretold, and Maj. WM. M. GORDON,

June 12th 4862

HEADOTARTERS 7th REG. N. C. TROOPS.) CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.,

August 5th, 1862.

August 5th, 1862.

IST OF DESERTERS FROM THIS REGIMENT NOW
in North Carolina:
Company A—Privates P. E. Smith, N. Bentley, U. Bent-

Charlotte, N. C., and Jno. McVance, enlisted in Savannah, Company E-Samuel J. Winborn and J. T. Hood. William Fry and William Lomax.
Company G-Privates M. D. Yates, A. Cannady, W. M. Barbee, J. M. Seagroves, W. T. Handen, W. W. Ferrell,

W. G. Marshal, H. C. Bradley, W. Upchurch and P. A.

Company I-Privates W. S. Ballard, E. T. McLain, J. A. McLain, P. P. Westmoreland and David Williams.
Company K--Privates James Richards and John W,

Looper.
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in this camp of any of the above named deserters, or FIFTMEN DOLLARS and JAIL FEES, if lodged in any jail from which they can be readily ob

By order of Col. E. G. HAYWOOD, Com'd'g 7th Regt. F. D. STOCKTON, Adjutant. August 11, 1862,-51 4t

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESERTED from Capt. J. F. Moore's company, Private H. TREDWELL. Said H. Tredwell, airas Haywood bearborough, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; sallow complexion; had on gray jacket when he left. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or his delivery to me at camp.

J. F. MOORE, Captain Commanding Company. Aug. 9th, 1862.

OUR TEETH .- They decay, hence unseemly mouths bad breaths, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a nearly four million slaves in the country; from natural a common end, but by different and even inconsistent warm place-98 degrees. Particles of meet between increase they exceed that number now. At even the the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age.— How shall it be secured? Uuse a quill and pick, and and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up rinse the mouth aftr eating. Brush castile soap every to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dolmorning; the brush and simple water on going to bed. lars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, and colonization at one hundred dollars each, which is but you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions Watch them. The first teeth determine the character

of the second set. Give them equal care. when compared with food decomposing between the ed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and if we teeth. Mercurization may loosen the teeth, long use had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated may wear out, but keep them clean, and they will never in this form, the proposition is nothing less than the dedecay. This advice is worth more than thousands of portation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars to every boy and girl.

Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential. - Dr. Lewis.

Promotions in N. C. Troops.—Maj. Junius L. Hill, 7th regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Ed. Graham Haywood promoted to the Colonelcy. Capt. Hill Haywood promoted to the Colonelcy. Capt. W. J. Montgomery to the Major, vice S. D. Lowe promoted. Maj. T. L. Hargrove, 44th regiment, elected Lient. Colonel, vice Cromwell resigned. Capt. C. D. Add for deportation and colonization \$100 Steadman elected Major, vice Hargrove promoted.

State Journal.

# Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1862. 4 NO. 52.

Interview Between President Lincoln and the Border Etate Congressmen.

Just before the adjournment of Congress the Representatives and Senators of the border slave States, by war. special invitation of the President, convened at the Exwritten paper held in his hands. We give a synopsis ish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or interests of his-speech, our space preventing anything more:

rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event ment of that right. We do not feel called upon to de faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

"If the war continues long, as it must, if the object loyal, were exempt. and for your people to take the step which at once for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the derstand that an immense pressure is brought to bear which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it!

"I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentionedone which threatens division among those who, united, are not too strong. An instance of it is known to you. nd. 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hun- General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. on the sound, convenient for her and distributed as any He expected more good and less harm from the measure boiling support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is the custody of an association which has incorporated in grand effort to save the Union and the Constitution. Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine upon me and is increasing. By concerns what I among the content of the conten upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

> attention to the message of March last. Before leav- long as these two classes act together they will never disposed to seek for the cause of the present misfortunes ing the capital consider and discuss it among yourselves. assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued, is in the errors and wrongs of others, who now propose You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but to unite with us in a common purpose. But, on the consider this proposition; and, at least, commend it to the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; sat- other hand, we meet your address in the spirit in which the consideration of your States and people. As you isfy them that no hum is intended to them and their it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you would perpetuate popular government for the best peolinstitutions; that this Government is not making war and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we ple in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise on their rights or property, but is simply defending its are not ready to make to save the Government and omit this. Our common country is in great peril, de- legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their institutions of our fathers. That we, few of us though manding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion there may be, will permit no men, from the North or a speedy relief." At the conclusion of these remarks, some conversa- them.

tion was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the border States, in which adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently be in our power, ask the people of the Border States, it was represented that these States could not be ex sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of calmly, deliberately and fairly, to consider your repected to move in so great a matter as that brought to the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side commendations. We are the more emboldened to astheir notice in the foregoing address, while as yet the to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that sume this position from the fact, now become history, Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution had been adhered to we are confident that we that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered resolution expressive rather of a sentiment than pre-should before now have seen the end of this deplorable to abolish slavery amongst them as a condition to senting a substantial and reliable basis of action. President acknowledges the force of this view. The of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the a nation. members then met in council to deliberate on the reply principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after | If they can give up-slavery to destroy the Union, they should make to the President, and, as the result of measure founded in substance on those doctrines pro- we can surely ask our people to consider the question a comparison of opinions among themselves, they de posed and carried through which can have no other ef of emancipation to save the Union. termined upon the adoption of a majority and minority | feet than to distract and divide loyal men, and exaspeanswer. To the majority report twenty signatures are rate and drive still further from us and their duty the appended. The minority report is signed by seven members—one of whom is from Missouri, three from West-lowing these bad examples, have s.e.pped beyond the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21 ern Virginia, one from Kentucky, and one from Dela-weeks.)

Weeks.)

Ware. As, however, notwithstanding the known wishes til, in several instances, you have felt the necessity of of Mr. Lincoln, Congress failed to pass a law guaran- interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of teeing compensation to the border States in the event of providing for a gradual emancipation of their saves, the whole project falls to the ground. The reports are people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to inth in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing tracts from them as will give the substance and drift of may now be seen in the indurated state of Southern them:

Company C—Corporal Jordan, Privates G. W. Creighton, Wm. Roberts, Jno. W. McMillan, Jenkins M. Bass, Levi Welsh, Jerse Davis and John Ward.

Company D—Sergeant John Packard, Privates Patrick Brennan, John Collins, Francis Dorsinger, Archibald Galberts, John Murray, Lebrang Lebrang, A. E. Kanapaux, John Murray, Lebrang Lebrang, Lebrang Lebrang Lebrang, Lebrang Lebrang, Lebrang agher, Thomas Johnson, A. E. Kanapaux, John Murray, have voted all the men and money you have asked for, "Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not ted in Charleston, S. C.,) and Privates John Clancy, Paul and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our James, Robert E. Malwee and Wm. Stonning, enlisted in people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and ford to lose And this is not the end of it. The pressure alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments and sent to in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By the field many of our best men; and some of our num-conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and bers have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges | much more, can relieve the country on this important of their sincerity and devotion to the country. We point." have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to

A few of our number voted for the resolution recom- lion. the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and

execution would impose upon the national treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860, there were then very arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to and says, "Your Prince and his nephews were more low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the Emancipation Act for the slaves of this district, more. We were not willing to impose a tax upon our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in ad-Sugar, acids saleratus and hot things, are nothing dition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixdollars' worth of producing labor and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the The Chicago Tribune has seven and a half columns of names of absentees from the Illinois regiments alone. The shole number is estimated at about three thousand—about equal to three full regiments.

States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According to the census of 1860 :

each.... And we have the enormous sum of..... amount to our public debt at a moment when the trea-

ecutive mansion. Mr. Lincoln addressed them from a the States of this Union. They have the right to cher- just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble It his speech, our space preventing anything more:

"In my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution is the gradual emancipation message of last March, the clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inauin the gradual emancipation message of last March, the clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inauwar would now be substantially ended. And the plan gural address does you great honor in this respect, and S. Phelps, Francis Thomas, Charles B. Calvert, C. L. therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness L. Leary, Edwin H. Webster, R. Mallory, Aaron Hardswift means of ending it. Let the States which are in and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoywill the States you represent ever join their proposed fend the institution, or to admit it is one which ought Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the atthe contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope | tempt, we might find that we differed even among our to ultimately have you with them so long as you show selves. It is enough for our purpose to know that it is which surround us, concur in that response, we feel a determination to perpetuate the institution within a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should it to be a duty to you and to ourselves to make to you your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our a brief and candid answer over our own signatures. overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; We believe that the whole power of the Govern-claim you as their own. You and I know what the we had done as much as had been required of others in ment, upheld and sustained by all the influences and lever of their power is. Break that lever before their like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices means of all loyal men in all sections, and of all par-

will be extinguished by more friction and abrasion-by from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not the purpose of securing this result. A very large porthe mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and have strengthened the arm of this Government or weak- tion of the people in the Northern States believe you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of ened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a that slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It its value is gone already. How much better for you pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested be- matters not whather this belief be well founded or not. shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation place possible. There was not the remotest probability as they are, and not as we would have them to be.consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than called "conservative" be withdrawn. justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will appeals to the Border States men to step forward and sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command prove their patriotism by making the first sacrifice. a dollar. Nor will they consent, in any event, to unite No doubt, like appeals have been made by extreme men than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating the peculiar dectrines of that region will forever pre- whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose vent them from placing their security and happiness in the nation may be firmly and earnestly united in one its organic law, the seeds of its own destruction.

are only so because they have been made to believe "Upon these considerations I have again turned your is making war on their domestic institutions. As

The conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses foreign intervention in favor of their independence as

Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secession- of their power is the apprenension that the powers company B—Privates Linker, Hortsell, Bost, Alemon, ists, we believe, with you, that the war on their part of a common Government, created for common and

We cannot admit. Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in March last, the war would now be substantially ended. Company H-Privates Charles Taylor and Anderson the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to We are unable to see how our action in this particular be your friends, most abhorrent to us & our constituents. has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebel-The resolution has passed; and if there be virmended by your message of the 6th of March last, the tue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had vogreater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state ted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our voted the one way or the other, they are in the same social system, and was hurried through both Houses | condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts, the war will never end until they are uttertroubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united .-To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and note the classes into which it has been the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in be took in arresting the panic among the Union troops, reasons. The leaders, which comprehend what was previously known as the State Rights party, and is nuch the lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. it is a war against nationality. The other class is It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who fighting, as it is supposed, to maintain and preserve its passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted rights of property and domestic safety, which it has destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries

been made to believe are assailed by this Government. We have seriously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is that we consent to give up slavery to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to rived. imagine you would oppose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves, and cease its agitation while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the pressure from you are the country by premoving the moving the pressure from you and the country by preparing for a separation on the line of the cotton States?

We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure \$578,078,133 which weighs heavily on you and the country.

war on the Potomac to hug Mary Land Shore so much."

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Three Yankee prisoners, cap tured by our pickets on Pinckney Island last Saturday, were brought to the city Wednesday afternoon. One of them, sick of country lever, was sent to the Hospital.

\$578,078,133

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to sefor a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast cure our support. Confine your self to your constituional authority; confine your subordinates within the sury was reeling under the enormous expenditure of the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose war. The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all ty; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their

> ing, James S. Rollins, J. W. Menzies, Thomas L. Price, G. W. Dunlap, Wm. A. Hall.

[From the Minority Report.] lnasmuch as we cannot consistently with our own sense of duty to the country under the existing perils

should be expected of us from which others, no more ties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and be not sooner attained, their institution in your States Nor could we see what good the nation would derive understand your appeal to us to have been made for youd a reasonable doubt in every form, and at every The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, In consequence of the existence of this belief, we un-Southern section in the event of a recognition of the in- for the purpose of striking down this institution dependence of any part of the disaffected region. Our through the exercise of military authority. The Gov-States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to ad-eroment cannot maintain this great struggle if the suphere to and support the Union; they see no safety for port and influence of the men who entertain these themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by opinions be withdrawn. Neither can the Government its preservation. They will, under no circumstances, hope for early success if the support of that element

> Such being the condition of things, the President with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of in the North to meet us half way, in order that the

> Believing that such were the motives that prompted This latter class are not disunionists per se; they your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile it to our sense of duty, in this trythat this administration is inimical to their rights, and ling bour, to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or querulousness over the things that are past. We are not imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from from the South, to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us. That, in Twelve months ago, both Houses of Congress, order to carry out these views, we will, so far as may

This report is signed John Noell, Sam. S. Casey, Geo. P. Fisher, A. J. Clements, Wm. G. Brown, Jacob

From the Daily Telegraph. Goldsboro', July 8, 1862.

FRIEND SPELMAN:—All is quiet at Kinston this morning.
The affair of yesterday is not very creditable to the "army of Kinston." The enemy's force was inconsiderable—only three wooden gunboats and a cutter with an old howitzer in the bows of the latter. The gunboats advanced as favor the chetructions below Kinston and fired vanced as far as the obstructions below Kinston, and fired a dozen or less shots at our battery, wounding one man. The fire was not returned, but the splendid railroad bridge helow Kinston, also the southwest bridge were gallantly [FROM THE REPLY OF THE MAJORITY]

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you and in devotion to the Constitution of the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former and we have freely given you our sympathy and support.

Reply of the Majority |

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnest ness of those who are in arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnest ness of those who are in arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of the power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of the power," but the enemy have found t Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secessionsts, we believe, with you, that the war on their part
of a common Government, created for common and
can be opening of the present Congress, to be such as all
cood men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote
all supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We
have voted all the men and money you have asked for

"Yet, in repudiating it. I gave dissatisfaction, if not."

their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever
of their power," but we are of the opinion that the powers
ay anything of our force here; but the enemy have have found
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable. Gen. Clingman is chound
out it is not very formidable.
On which he map write his gallantry and patriotism in the
out it is not very formidable.
On which he map anything of our force here; but the lever
out it is not very formidable.
On which he map anythi confiding. The day of retributive justice will overtake our base enemies, and it is not far distant even in this region. base enemies, and it is not far distant even in this region. Our gallant men are flogging and bagging the rascals in Tennessee and Virginia (see last telegram) in gallant style, and something of the same sort will soon happen, I hope, on our own beloved soil. I am glad to see that your gallant townsman, Col. Ed. Cantwell, has accepted a position on the staff of Gen. Clingman. How fortunate for the general to have such a gentleman and soldier to be enumerated in his military family. Jno. D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Atlantic road, is here, there and everywhere. What a pity he has not command of a brigade or even a division. He may not thank me for this compliment, but I assure him it is intended for his country more than for him. He is incessantly planning and working for that country. But enough—too much for a small paper—if so put it in the big one.

big one.

CORPORAL.

P. S.—Seven conscript deserters and ten contrabands as guides and companious on the way to Burnside, and cap-tured by Capt. Nethercutt's guerrillas, were lodged in jail here yesterday. Nethercutt's a trump.

Five Days Later from Europe. By the arrival of the Jura, off Cape Race, we have

five days later news from Europe:

The London "Daily Telegraph" publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince de Joinville to his brother, the Duc d' Aumale, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. McClellan's army to the James river, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen McClellan to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that ly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these Jackson was about to act on McClellan's rear, and that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond.

The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The London "Times," in commenting on the Confiscation bill, says: "Happily it is certain that no of General Butler."

LIVERPOOL, Aug 1, 1862. The United States frigate Tuscarora arrived at Queenstown on the 31st ult. Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, lef

Liverpool for Nassau. The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America. The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, has ar-

The sales of cotton for three days were 25,000 bales of which 14,000 bales were to speculators and export and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for 14,000 bales were to speculators and export ers. The market was firmer, with an advance 1/4d. per 1b., and closed with an unward tendence 1/2d. per lb., and closed with an upward tendency, though more quiet, holders still demanding an advance.

Tribute of Respect. HEADQUARTERS 3D INFANTRY N. C. TROOPS,

HEADQUARTEES 3D INFANTRY N. C. TROOPS, CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, Aug. 10th, 1862.

At a meeting of Capt. W. T. Ennett's Company. E, 3d Regiment N. C. Troops, John W. Stokley was requested to act as Chairman, and James M. Piner to act as Secretary.

The meeting being thus osganized, on motion of Samuel Mills, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Company relative to the deaths of privates B. D. Marshall, Jackson Hardison and George Foy. of Company E.

and George Foy, of Company E.

The Chairman appointed on said committee B. F. Williams, R. N. Yopp, G. Cooper, J. R. Gorn'o, J. R. Williams; and on motion of W. H. Jenkins, the Chairman was added, who reported the following:

We deeply regret the untimely deaths of our companions in arms, B. D. Marshall, J. Hardison, and G. Foy. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in as much as they have been cut off in the prime of li'e, and while they were defending their country, by an all wise God. We tender our heartfelt thanks

to their bereaved families. Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a testimonial of respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journ-

on motion of A. J. Gurganus, the meeting adjourned J. W. STOKLEY, Ch'm'n. JAMES M. PINER, Sec'y.

The Enemy.

It is now pretty certainly ascertained, we believe, that McClellan, having rested his troops sufficiently to enable them to move again, is extending his "flank movement" around by the James and Rappahannock back to Fredersicksburg, from whose vicinage he sallied forth early last Spring on his grand excursion to Richmond. At least, it is certain that Burnside's corps and other large bodies of McClellan's army have gone from the Peninsula to reinforce Pope. What becomes now of the pretension that the flight from the Chicahominy to the James was simply "a change of base," a "strat-getic move," and that McClellan was nearer Richmond at Berkeley than when on the Chicahominy? What becomes, too, of the claim that the battles of the Chickanominy were a series of Yankee victories, when it is found necessary to call out six hundred thousand men to repair damages?

It is hardly to be presumed, though, that James river is to be abandoned by the enemy. A force sufficient will be kept there, under cover of the gunboats and mortar fleet, to keep up some show of menace and thus divide our attention and, if possible, our army. The new recruits will probably be sent to McClellan for training, as he has shown greater skill in organizing an army and manufacturing tolerable soldiers out of very indifferent material, than in conducting a campaign .-The Lincoln plan is evidently to overslaugh him with Pope, but to do it in a way that will not produce a blow-up among his friends. But we don't think Lincoln's plan will work. Our Stone-wall is in the way to Pope's success and greatness. It has already proved a stumbling block and rock of offence to him, and when he once fairly hits against it he will be broken, and when it falls on him it will grind him to powder. Mc-Clellan need not be jealous of Pope. If he has ary bowels of compasion he will rather pity him.

Richmond Whig.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN OF KENTUCKY .-Gov. Magoffin has issued a proclamation calling the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th of August. It concludes as follows:

appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of the have received a sudden shock, although State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands and in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and rights under the constitution. I am left without the power and means to afford relief and I am consequently left no alternative but to appeal to you, their representatives, in the hope that it will not be in vain .-Any attempt on my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore unwillingly contene the General Assembly, authority to be granted by them, and, looking to the policy adopted in the State, and to the late action of Congress and the President touching slavery, and to provide for the safety of our institutsons and the peace and tranquility of the Commonwealth.

WATER ON THE CARS FOR SOLDIERS .- We again earnestly impress upon our military authorities the necessity of seeing that an abundance of pure water should be provided for the accommodation of our many troops who travel on the cars. We chanced to witness a scene a few days since which touched our sympathies very deeply, and suggested this notice. A large numher of soldiers were crowded into the cars-many more than seats were furnished for. The weather was exceedingly hot, they were weary and worn down, and almost fainting for the want of water, and yet none was to be had. Why this neglect? Whose duty is it?-We supposed, of course, that the officers connected with the cars were the proper persons to see to this matter. We suggest that the proper military authorities take it in hand, and enforce this duty on the part of the railroad officers. It is a crying shame, let the responsi-bility rest where it may.—Jackson Mississippian.

A SPECIMEN OF YANKEE BARBARITY Soon after the occupation of Memphis by the Federals forces, a difficulty occurred between a Yankee soldier and a citizen named Forest, brother of our gallant Gen. For-EST, resulting, as might have been expected, in the death of the Yankee. Forest is an infirm man, so much so that his limbs are contracted and it is with difficulty that he can get about even upon crutches. he put into a wooden box, but little longer than his body, bored with holes barely sufficient to admit the necessary air to sustain life. In this condition he was transferred to the most heated part of one of their gunboats. lying opposite the city, where he was fed on bread and water and steamed to the utmost extent of endurance, without taking the life of their suffering victim. He was in this condition when his brother, Gen. FOREST, made his gallant and successful charge on Murfreesboro', since which time, for reasons fully satisfactory to themselves, they have thought it prudent to liberate their victim and banish him beyond their lines.

A CARD FROM MR. VALLANDIGHAM .- The following card from Mr. Vallandigham is addressed to the editor of the New York Herald: DAYTON, OHIO, August 1, 1862.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor New York Herald: SIR: I thank you for your former courtesies, and am

sorry to trouble you again; but persistent lying de-

mands continual contradiction. The statement in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch in your Tuesday's issue, that I was "arrested," and that the horse could not live, by her entreaties, (the doctor I was implicated in "treasonable plots," or in any other thing "disloyal," is an impudent fabrication of the anonymous scoundrel who telegraphed it. How long is the telegraph to be prestituted to such infamous false-

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Capture of the British Steamer Memphis. The New York Herald, of Tuesday, says: The British prize steamer Memphis, captured by the United States gunboat Magnolia, off Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st ult., now lies at anchor off the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To the superficial observer the appearance of the Memphis is not particularly striking as the symmetry of the vessel is obscured under a thick coat of lead colored paint. To the connoisseur of marine architecture the case is different. In the captured steamer they see a vessel of superior symmetry, graceful, sharp lipes, and other indications of swiftness and great speed. Indeed, the Memphis has all the architec tural ornaments and improvements for which the British ram vessels are so justly celebrated, viz: The sharp bow, inclined sides, and graceful round stern. Her engine in itself is a superb piece of mechanism, works to a charm, and drives the vessel with uncommon speed. The Memphis has good carrying capacity, and will make an excellent government freighter or troop transport.

When captured her ships' furniture was all that could be desired for the comfort and luxury of the officers and

From the Bichmond Enquirer, 14th inst.

The Battle of Southwest Mountain.

We present such additional particulars in regard to the late brilliant victory in Culpeper county, as were

the late brilliant victory in Culpeper county, as were received yesterday through various sources.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., the 1st Brigade, commanded by Gen. Winder, the 2d Brigade, Col. Garnett, and the 3d Brigade, Gen. Taliaferro, attacked the enemy at Mitchell's station. The fight raged fariously during the day, when a portion of the 3d Brigade became surrounded and were compelled to fight their way out with severe loss. The 48th Virginia, which is attached to this Brigade, went into the fight with 528 men and came out with only 150.

came out with only 150. The 1st Brigade was composed of the 2d, 4th, 5th, 27th and 35th Virginia regiments; 2d Brigade, 21st, 42d, 48th Virginia regiments and the Irish Battalion; 3d Brigade, 37th, 10th and 13th Virginia, 47th and 48th Alabama.

An intelligent correspondent sends us the following, dated "on the battle field Sunday morning, 3 A. M.:" To the Editors of the Enquirer: GENTLEMEN—General Jackson has fought the Yan-

kees and has again whipped them. We left from above Gordonsyille on Friday, about 3½ o'clock, a. m., on an advance movement. About the middle of the day our cavalry came in contact with the Yankee cavalry, and after a sharp engagement they took to their heels, losing about 20 killed. We took about 40 prisoners, with their camp and camp equipage. Our loss was none. Our troops encamped Friday night on Garnett's farm. Early on Saturday morning we again took up the line of march, and about 9 o'clock discovered the Yankee cavalry drawn up in line, in great force, about 1½ miles in advance. After waiting for some time to find out their intention, we had, about 11½ o'clock, to open upon them with two pieces from two batteries, on a cross fire. Our shots were well directed. I was standing on my horse by the cannon that fired the first shot, which fell in line a short distance in front of them. The next I saw fell amongst them. Gen. Ewell then told the men to give it to them as fast as they could load, which was done until they all disappeared behind the cover of the woods. Our infantry was then advanced, and about five o'clock began one of the most rapid and severe engagements of the war. We suffered severely for a short time, until we got our men up, when we gave it to them, hot and heavy, and drove them back with great loss. Our firing did not cease until about 1 o'clock at night. They left their dead and wounded on the field, with about 400 prisoners, which we marched to the rear. They outnumbered us very considerably. It is thought that the engagement

The New Call for Troops-Excitement about New York-The Rush for Exemption Papers. The New York Herald of Tuesday has the follow-

The government has at last settled the question of

will begin again early, if we can find them. Our wa-

gons have all been ordered forward with a good supply

Yours, &c.,

of commissary stores.

immediate drafting, and the public have got to meet the alternative manfully and patriotically. Six hundred thousand men are now called for, instead of three hundred thousand, and it is but just that the people of the Gov. Magoffin has issued a proclamation calling the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th of August. It concludes as follows:

A civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a New York, however, have taken the matter with quite soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and an excited feeling, and when the fact became generally liberties of the people or to enforce the laws. Daily known around town last evening, everybody seemed to tainty of a draft was within the past few days uppermost in the miuds of all far-seeing individuals. The general opinion in regard to the stringent rules to be adopted by the government in this case were highly favorable, and the sentiments of all thinking men were in support of sustaining the government at all bazards and hurrying into the field, at whatever cost, the six hundred thousand men called for by the President. When torce is used in raising troops there cannot, undoubtedly, be that they may determine themselves the extent of the expected such an outpouring of popular enthusiasm as might otherwise be met with; but when men must be had—when our great and good government is brought to such extremes as that its very existence is on the verge of annihilation—then is the time for all persons no matter of what station in life, to gird on the armor of warfare and hasten into immediate action, encouraged to achieve victories by the fact, that upon them and their deeds depends the salvation of the country and the upholding of all our national honor and position .-The militia are liable to being drafted first, but thier term extends to only nine months. Those who are not able through physical defects, to join the militia, in order to escape such draft must file a statement in the office of the County Clerk, Henry Genet, Esq., with an affidavit stating the particular cause of exemption, and by this means escape the necessity of entering the field. The names of all liable to militia duty are entered upon a book in the County Clerk's office, the same being taken from the "City Directory. In consequence of this the office of the County Clerk was, during the whole of yesterday, crowded to a perfect jam by persons anxious to ascertain whether their names were upon this book, and also to file exemption papers where it was conclusive that physical defects prevented them from should-ering a musket. There must have, certainly, some five thousand persons visited the office yesterday, most of whom occupied their time in looking over the list of names for the purpose of finding out if their particular cognomen figured upon the numerous pages. Considerable difficulty is experienced in this matter of hunting up names by those parties, and the clerks in the office have enough on hand for all reasonable purposes in orwas immediately seized by the Federal authorities, and der to attend to the thousands who are now flocking after having been kept in irons for several weeks, he was around them. Men of all classes may here be found peering anxiously over these records, and it is somewhat of a comical sight to see the earnestness with which they pursue them. When drafting does commence, it would not be a bad idea to seek out those who make so many lame excuses, and have them first in the field when the war of active conflict again bursts upon the country. Let not all the poor men, whose patriotism lies in their hearts and not in their pockets, be the

> per manner and in the right direction. COLIC IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Advocate, (E. S. Phelps, Jr.) gives the following

first to be called upon; and while force has got to be

used in raising troops, let that force be used in a pro-

recipe for colic in horses: "I knew a horse taken with colic while on a treadwheel to a carding machine, so that the owner thought he could not live. He got three veterinary surgeons, and they did what they could, and all decided the horse must die. The man's wife, who believed and practiced bygiene, frem the time the horse was taken, tried to per-suade her husband to use a wet bandage, but he insisted it would do no good. After all had given up that saying it could do no good or hurt,) he took a thick bed-comforter, bound it around the horse, went to the well and drew water, and poured it on till thoroughly soaked. It steamed like a pot boiling. In less than fifteen minutes from the time he commenced the watering process the horse was up and eating, to the great surprise of the horse doctor, who knew he could not live. The horse did good service afterwards. This recipe I gave several years ago, and it was copied into most (as I was told by an editor) of the agricultural, and many other papers of the United States. Many have tried and proved it. Try it, brother farmer.

HAPPY OMEN .- At the serenade given in compl ment to Vice-President Stephens, on Tuesday evening, in this city, he commenced his eloquent speech on the occasion by saying he did not expect on this, his first visit to our beautiful city, to be thus honored, but, considering his official position, he recognized the right to be called on and to be asked, "Watchman! what of the night?" As his clear, shrill voice rang out the question on the night air, he paused, and from the watch-tower hard by came back the pealing answer as if from the clouds—"All's well." A thrill passed through the company, and on all sides was heard the exclamation. "Happy omen !"-South Carolinian.

BURNSIDE'S FORCE.—The statement in this paper a few days since that Burnside had gone to Fredricksburg is confirmed by the New York Tribune of the rn from our correspondent which was on her first cruise under the Federal flag, and had been but a few days out from this port, when she had the good luck to overhaul this rich prize, the proceeds of which are to be divided among a small crew. The Magnelia only succeeded in capturing the Memphis was heavily loaded with cotton.

The Memphis was heavily loaded with cotton.

"We learn from our correspondent with the says; "We learn from ou

THE Confederate Congress reassembles this week a Richmond. When it adjourned, there were those among our enemies so sanguine that they thought it could never mest again. That the "rebellion" would very soon be "crushed out" and Richmond be once more a Federal City. Well, Congress does meet again and in the same place, now more secure than it was at the time of ad-

There is much for our Confederate Legislature to do to the amount of \$7,000. as to the organization of the army—the improvement of the drafting law, the confiscation law, and above all, the retaliation law.

Retaliation to the extremest end we must have. The brutally than Haynau himself, or any other representative of that Austrian despotism of which the Northern press used to have so much to say. President Davis wishes to avoid the horrors of the system of warfare which we all see is impending, but it is evident that we cannot avoid it simply by submitting to it. This will only embolden the aggressor. Retaliation may stop it. We think it will. At any rate it ought to be tried .-It is due to the honor of the country not to permit such outrages as Fitch, Mitchell, Butler, McCook, Pope, Steinwehr and others have been perpetrating, to pass unpunished. Cartel or no cartel, let it be understood that no single Northern prisoner passes out of Southern hands alive while one captured citizen soldier or civilian is in jeopardy from Yankee tyranny and oppression in violation of the rules of honorable warfare.

Now is the time for President Davis to show that he ern put up Catsup is in good earnest in his letter to General Lee and the accompanying "General Order." Our victory over the enemy near Culpeper Court House was evidently much | ci en domestic productions. Now is the time for more of an affair than we had supposed it to be. Jack. saving regetables. son's rapid tactics told, as such tactics are apt to do.-Now is the time to push things. Take prisoners, but don't keep them. Hang every man of Pope's army from the General down, until they find out the necessity of withdrawing their infamous orders and changing their infamous course.

There is a delicacy about this matter, and its management is, as a rule, and very properly, left with the Executive, but in this case, Congress, as the more direct representative of the people, ought also to take the matter in hand and give the moral weight of its sanction to any measure, no matter how decided, that the constitutional Commander-inchief may recommend, and if that officer be not decided enough, let Congress take upon itself the labor and the responsibility of devising and enacting all proper and necessary measures.

They have been hanging our partizan rangers and murdering our citizens. When the miserable cartel was signed, we had a surplus of some eight thousand prisoners. We have a surplus still. Let us give notice that we can hold no agreement with a people who violate all civilzed usages, and that all their prisoners in our hands will be strung up if they persist in their atrocities, and our word for it, they will come to their senses

that his forays must hereafter be marked by ruthless bloodshed, or be almost wholly useless. In his recent whole public life has been a mistake. His mistake on Dee march through Kentucky, he took and paroled something like two thousand prisoners, perhaps even more.

tucky, issues an order announcing his determination to disregard paroles enforced by guerrillas in Kentucky.-He orders the prisoners paroled by Morgan to go back

Well now, Morgan captured three hundred prisoners on Tuesday last at Gallatin, Tenn. If he paroled those prisoners he might just as well not have taken them at all, for they will not respect it. The black flag is inevitably coming. If thieving, robbery and perjury are to | marching and counter-marching, but nothing actually receive the official sanction of the highest civil and military authorities of the Lincoln government we can only Mr. Thompson long ago. Surely, we have had enough treat them as thieves, robbers and perjurers, to be put of him. What evil thing has North Cerolina done, that to death on sight. When, hereafter, Morgan captures | she should be saddled with Mr. Thompson and others three hundred men who will not respect their parole, he | whose whole life has been, as the Register truly remarks will be under the painful necessity of putting them to -a mistake-a failure? We really have no hard feeldeath. It will not be his fault. It will be the fault of lings on the subject. No personal objection to Mr. the Lincoln authorities.

By the attention of an esteemed friend in camp we are in possession of some additional details of Stonewall Jackson's recent fighting near the Rapidan. He have efficiencies and not plausibilities. also sends us the list of casualties in the 18th regiment.

"The telegraph has, before this, carried the news that General "Stonewall" has again pounced down upon interest. the enemy and given him a good drubbing. After a severe march on Saturday we came upon his force about 3 o'clock, and about 4 the general engagement began. The fighting was spirited on the side of the enemy, they pressing our men so strongly on the left that nothing but our (Branche's) brigade coming up at the proper time restored the battle. For this opportune arrival, as well as for the vim with which the brigade went into action, General Jackson, in the presence of the whole line, thanked General Branch."

It would appear that it was Banks' Division of Pope's army that opposed us in the last engagement.— Our friend estimates our loss at 300. The enemy's, he feels confident, cannot be less than 2,000.

We regret to learn that Lt. F. J. Moore's wound is hind below the shoulder joint, and so near that it is hung or turned over to the State authorities. feared that the joint is injured. He has gone to Char-

It is thus evident that we were right in our surmise that it was Branch and not Ransom who arrived so opportunely.

that Jackson's force had fallen back from the Rapidan United States." Referred to the Military Committee. towards Gordonsville, crossing the Rapidan on the 12th. dent of a New York paper that the Confederates sent a flag of truce to the Federals asking permission to bury their dead, is not so. The letter before us says that on Monday the enemy came over under a flag of truce to bury their dead. Speaking of correspondents—our friend says that on going over the field on Monday, he met a my Surgeon," which will be found interesting "to whom special correspondent frisking around gathering newshere it may concern." and there. A regular Yankee.

already referred to :-

Casualties In the 18th Regiment. N. C. T., in the tion of the 9th inst., at Slaughter's Mountain

W. R. Browning, Company B, killed. B. L. Clark, Lt. F. J. Moore, severely wounded. 66 Serj. Joseph Lanier, " I, leg amputated.
I, slightly wounded. Amos Malpas, F. Odom, C. Waters, E, severely M. J. Ward, Corp. N. A. Marlow, Serj. J. W. Stewart, slightly wounded. M. Brine, W. Anderson,

time been in a very feeble condition.

On Saturday, the 9th netant, an affair took place in Rocky Point District, New Hanover county, resulting in the instant killing of Mr. - Davis by Mr. Wm. L. Moore.

It would seem that they were both in the corn fird when a difficulty or altercation arose, in the course of which Moore shot Davis, in self-defence, as he alleges -Davis was killed instantly, having been shot in the forehead. The supposition is that the gun was loaded with buck-shot. Dr. Davis he'd been employed by Mr. Moore as overseer.

Mr. Moore was arrested on Sunday and an investigation had, when he was admitted to bail, giving bonds

GENERAL LEE is now in command of our troops near the Rapidan, where a great and decisive battle is imminent. The enemy has no doubt changed his base carrying most of his troops to operate under Pope and minions of the Northern government are behaving more | Burnside on the North, with the view of cutting us off completely from the Valley and from our communications, by seizing the Virginia Central Railroad. The new Federal hero-the coming man, Pope, is in command of the invading army, and will no doubt do all that he can. It is success or ruin. McDowell, Mc-Clellan, Fremont, Banks, O'd Scott himself bave in turn been laid on the shelf. They did not answer the expectations of their excited people, and have been quietly whistled down the wind-deposed-subordinated-turned out to grass.

## Domestic Preparations,

We have on our table a very neatly put up bottle of home-made Tomatoe Catsup, which we have no doubt will be found on trial to keep as well and preserve the

It was put up by Mrs. T. S. Bond, of Lumberton N. C., to whose courtesy we are endebted for this spe-

#### Gen. Ransom's Brigade.

The account representing Gen. Ransom's Brigade as being in the late battle of C dar Run or Southwest Mountain. is untrue, as we are informed by a soldier belorging to the origade that he left it on Konday—two days after the battle—within two miles of Petersburg. We expect Branch's brigade was mistaken for Ransom's.—Ral. Register.

This we have no doubt is so. Branch's Brigade was in the fight and Ransom's was not. We know that Ransom's could not have been there for we got a letter from a friend, an officer in Ransom's Brigade, dated at Petersburg just about the time the fight came off North of the Rapidan, and in it he spoke of c rtain things which convinced us that his brigade was not then with Jackson; whether it might not get there subsequently, we will not say. Despite the misfortune at Newbern. Branch's Brigade has been in more hard fights, lost more men and killed more of the enemy than any other brigade that we know of in the service. Let us do justice. Gen. Branch has led his brigade well and bravely, and has a right to be proud of it.

## Yankee Operations Below Kinston.

The Yankees are committing all kinds of depredations and outrages in the country between Newbern and Kinston and it would seem that our troops are doing little or noththing to check the movements of the maranders. Col. Sol. williams is, we hear, very sick, and General Clingman is confined by an injury to his foot. So that the command devolves upon Col. Wimbish, a very worthy gentleman, but not the man, we take it, for that prompt, energetic and de-Morgan has again been heard from. But we fear fully met and dealt with. We are sorry, too, to learn that col. Beverhout Thompson is on hard in that region, and of course making all sorts of mischievous mistakes. Col. T.'s Hatters and Newbern were highly beneficial to the Yanking like two thousand prisoners, perhaps even more.

General Jerry Boyle, the Federal commander in Kentucky, issues an order announcing his determination to

If steps are not soon taken to give more efficient protection to our loyal and suffering citizens in the region to which we have reference, they will come to the conclusion that they have been abandoned to the tender mercies of the Yankee villains.—Rrieigh Register.

There is evidently something out of order with our forces in the district of the Pamlico. There has been much backing and filling, many false alarms, much done. Surely, surely, we ought to have been done with THOMPSON or anybody else, but the time has come when the State and the country can no longer afford to tolerate any imbecilities in responsible positions. We must

## The Proceedings of Congress.

The Confederate Congress met on Monday. We notice some of its proceedings which will be read with

The only thing of much interest in the Senate was a motion by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, to so amend the rules as to provide for the holding of open sessions of

In the House of Representatives Mr. Gartrell intro. duced a bill making Treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts. Referred to the Judiciary Commit-

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced the following bills which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs :-

An act to extend the provisions of the Conscript Act staves taken in arms to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of the State to which they may belong. Also providing that the state to which they so as to embrace all under 45:--An act to turn over serious if not dangerous. He was struck by a minnie may belong. Also providing that the officers assuming ball on the shoulder in front, the ball passing out be- to be in command of such slaves, if white men, shall be

Mr. Foote introduced a bill to provide for the punish ment of felony committed by officers of the United States when such officers shall be taken captive in war Also a bill entitled "An act to provide punishment for vulgar and ridiculous person who conceived it.

Very respectfully, the seizure and imprisonment of civilians of the Con-We see that the Northern papers announce the fact | federate States by persons, civil or military, of the

Mr. Foote offered a resolution relative to the raising This is no doubt so, but the statement of a correspon- of an additional force of 250,000 men for the army of the Confederate States. Referred to the Military. The President's message with accompanying docu-

ments was received and referred. WE PUBLISH TO DAY a communication from "An Ar

By the way, and in this connection, we would quote

The following is the list of casualties in the 18th a few words from a private letter written from the Bivouac of the 4th Brigade Light Division." The letter says :- A very large force is now concentrating bere, and the theatre of active operations for the next six dies and gentlemen had come down from Nashville to weeks is pretty certain to be in this section. If we can celebrate the battle of Manassas, (21st July,) at the get in our stragglers and sick ones at home, which, by get in our stragglers and sick ones at home, which, by the bye, is an ARMY WITHIN ITRELF, we will have nothing to fear. All we have to fear is from straggling and wildest joy and patriotism, and a "good time' absenteeism from the ranks on frivolous pretences.

WE would suggest to farmers that, in putting up hopes of the early independence of our country, and meat this Fall and Winter, they ought to make their bade God speed our men and our cause, on the officers calculations to use at least fifty per cent. more, taking W. Anderson, fingers amputated.
C. Davis.
A. J. Sikes,

A POSTSCRIPT to a private letter received here from Fayetteville, brings intelligence of the death of Hon.

Calculations to use at least intry per cent. more, taking the nominal bushel as a standard, than they formerly did of the Liverpool or Turk's Island Salt. There is fresh themselves and horses. After a brief rest they were in the saddle again, and leaving the Lebanon turn-pike to the left, took a circuitous road, and passed by the Minerva Institute, three miles from Nashville. As Fayetteville on the night of Friday the 15th inst. Beyond the mere announcement of the fact no particulars are given, but we know that Mr. Winslow's health had Sound Salt that had formerly been used of the heavier bless Forcest and his men." From thence the command are given, but we know that Mr. Winslow's health had Sound Salt that had formerly been used of the heavier been failing for many months, and that he had for some sack Salt. This is well worth thinking of and attendling to. Much may depend upon it.

Rumours of various kinds have reached here, within the last few days, of aggressive movements being made from Newberg by the Yankee force there under Fos-

ed, on Friday or Saturday, a force at Swansboro', in Onslow county, which has been stated as amounting to between two and three thousand: a part of this force consisting of cavalry and artillery. They succeeded in capturing one of Captain Ward's pickets.

of the coast. In fact, we have just learned that they destroyed every salt work, or arrangement for making

To the great value of these works-their indispensable necessity at this time-we think the attention of the Confederate and State Governments ought to be called. No doubt the enemy contemplates further de predations of the same character nearer Wilmington.

APPLES .- Maj. J. Taylor, of Magnolia, has sent us two bunches of apples growing on their native stems. The apples, of which there are nine in one bunch or cluster, are very large, and completely hide the branch or twig on which they grow. The Major, we believe, will have some young trees of the same veriety for sale

THE Message of President Davis is so brief that we take it for granted that all will read it for themselves. flavour of the tomatoe as long and as fully as any North
In fact it is not very much longer than the telegraphic its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the inveding primies are found supplied summary published in yesterday's Journal. The document is calm and dignified in tone, but for obvious reasons contains little or no information beyond that already in possession of the public.

The reports of the Secretary of War, of the Navy and of the Treasury will communicate these matters to Congress, which it would be plainly unwise to put forth in such a manner that the enemy might get hold of them, as, for instance, the number and position of our troops—the points at which there are nava! vessels either finished or in course of construction, etc., etc.

Congress appears to have gone to work at once and in earnest to meet the requirements of the occasion

MR. FULTON: The large number of well soldiers now sick at home, has induced the Government to take the most atringent steps to prevent any further abuse of the furlough

Those who should really return home for the recovery of their health, are now compelled to remain in camp until the Surgeon is satisfied that it is absolutely necessary that the man should return—when he is no longer able to linger in a hospital, he may be sent home There seems to be some misapprehension among those happy individuals who have had an opportunity of getting home—that it is all-sufficient to forward the certificate of some surgeon or physician that they are unable to perform military duty, and they can postpone joining their commands indefinitely. A certificate from a surgeon is far from being a furlough. Extensions of om a surgeon is far from being a furlough. Extensions o furloughs are issued from department headquarters, & unless these certificates are satisfactory to the commanding officer, they are worthless. A delay beyond the time prescribed in the furlough subjects the soldiers to the same punishmen as the one who left his command without leave. Surgeons and attending physicians in recommending extension of fur-loughs. should be particular to state the disabling disease or wound, its extent, its previous and probable duration.— The statement that they are in "attendance upon" a sick or wounded soldier, and he is not "fit for military duty," is not sufficient. All certificates must pass through the hands of the Regimental Surgeon, and they must be satisfac-tory to him before they can meet his endorsement and pass to higher authority.

I hope this information may be useful to those that choose

to avail themselves of it. AN ARMY SURGEON. Interest Bearing Treasury Notes

For the information of the public on this subject, we insert the following letter addressed to John Boston, Esq., Depository, at Savannah, Georgia, by the Seoretary of the Treasury:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Richmond, August 1st, 1862.

John Boston, Esq., Depository, Savannah: Sin: In answer to the enquiries of the 25th ult., you can

say—
1st. That the 7-30 i terest notes will at any time be ac cepted in exchange for 8 per cent. Confederate bonds or for any debt due the Government, and that interest will be allowed as well as principal. 2d. That I shall recommend that Congress pay annually the interest due on these notes to the respective holders

thereof on the let January.

3d. That the 6 per cent. call certificates cannot be issued for these interest-bearing notes because such certificates are payable on demand in general Treasury notes of every

per cent. call certificates. Such exchange effects directly hat the holder of the certificates may do indirectly by calling for payment of his certificate in current notes, and then exchanging them for interest notes.

5th. The purpose intended by the issue of interest-bearing notes is to take them out of the general circulation.—

This is effected by the fact that a calculation of interest

takes place at every transfer. It is not expected, therefore, that they will pass into the general deposits or circula tion of the banks. In passing them from hand to hand, the interest grows each day by an easy calculation of two cents on each hundred dollar note, until the end of the year, when the interest will be paid up, if Congress shall accept

With much respect, C. G. MEMINGER, (Signed)

Secretary Treasury. From the Petersburg Express. Com. Goldsborough, U. S. N.
As the Express spoke of this naval officer in very harsh language in noticing what purported to be a gen-

uine production of his pen in the shape of a most vulgar and disgusting communication, which appeared in the Norfolk Union a short time since, our sense of justice and fairness impels us to insert the following publications which have just met our eye. It is always a pleasure to us to have it in our power to correct an error, especially when it injuriously affects the character professional or personal, of any individual:

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK—Newspaper Suppressed.—The Norfolk Union was suppressed on the 1st instant by General Viele, for publishing a burlesque proclamation, which was calculated to bring Commodore Goldsborough into ridicules. The Union was afterwards allowed to continue its publica-

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 2, 1862. Sir—In the Norfolk Union of yesterday there appeared vile and profane communication purporting to be the sub-stance of one recently written by me to you. As I have never before this moment addressed to you a line upon any subject whatever, and as I have never, to my knowledge had the pleasure of exchanging a word with you, I have on ly to say, with regard to the above, that if you have received one of the kind it is a forgery, and alone worthy of the

your ob'dt servant, L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag-Officer Cofn'g N. A. B. S. WM. W. LAMS, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson (Donelson,) Jr., and the "Re bel" Ladles.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Mobile Register, speaking of Forrest's late exploits in Middle Tennessee, says:

On the 21st the brigade left Lebanon, taking the road toward Nashville, Col. Lawton's regiment in the advance. Seven miles from town they came upon the enemy's pickets, when a chase ensued, our men running the Yankees to within five miles of Nashville, when they were overtaken and captured.

On the way, Gen. Forrest and Col. Lawton stopped at the Hermitage, who, with several of our officers, were most cordially received by Mrs. Andrew Jackson and the arrival of Gen. Forrest increased the enthusiasm and delight of the party, the ladies evincing the vailed generally. Mrs. Jackson, who has two of her sons in the Confederate army, expressed the strongest

taking their leave.

The whole brigade had now come up within five miles

The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern times. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to

Among other depredations committed by them, we learn that they destroyed Mr. Scott's and Mr. Sanders' salt Works, and perhaps other Salt works on that part a surance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final

The vast army which threatened the Capital of the Consalt, within ten miles of Swansboro'. They are the same marauders who recently a lyanced in the direction of Kinston.

They are the direction is capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of acceptance which the direction is capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record to effect that subjugate history d

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the maduess which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the p alignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged sions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies. who are becoming daily-less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity.— Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-cembatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to average the death of an invading soldiery by the slaugh-ter of unarmed citizeus, orders of banishment against peace-ful families engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free neonle to forcion sway. Confiscation submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to ensure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive.

The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government; and with large quantities of these forged notes, as a means of despoiling the country people, by frand, out of such por-tions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are enraged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurfection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the vioence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. Yet, the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from he authorities of the United States one mark of disapprothe conduct of Benjamin F. But'er has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and por-tions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their min-tary commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the repress of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be

found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind, for many of them, is impracticable. for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeauce on unarme men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes. Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into

which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but

to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by em-ploying against our foe every energy and every resource at I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government, up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command undivided attention. The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the form the rules governing troops in the service, had led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted. The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the ed, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war and upprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes ings and sentiments of the people, must reliance by placed to secure this great object. You can best device the means for establishing that entire co-operation of the State and Confederate Governments which is so essential to the well

eing of both at all times, but which is now indispensable o their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of he State authorit ies. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit

in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securi-ties remains unimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operahase of supplies with the bonds of the Government he perseverence of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an

issue of Treasury notes, which the public service seems to require. No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which those notes are convertable into eight per cent. bonds forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious dereciation of the currency.

Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by

he Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarling them against forgery. It is due to our people to state, that the manufacture of counterfeit notes xists within our limits, and that they are all imported from ne Northern States.
The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted. contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed lesirable, in order to add to the efficiency of the service.

I invite your favorable consideration especially to those ecommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscript Law, and the consolidation of ompanies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burthen is imposed on the treasury. The necessity for some legislation for con-rolling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon he attention of the Government, and I trust you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this pur

The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him eems appropriate.

In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that pruence dictates some provision for the increase of the army arge increase of forces recently called into the field by the resident of the United States, may render it necessary ereafter to extend the provisions of the Conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which disforces, their condition, and the skill and ability which dis-tinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further en-rollment will be necessary. But a wise foresight requires that, if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our de-fence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the re assembling of the legislative department of the Government. epartment of the Goverment.

In the election and appoin ment of officers for the provisional army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, Executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position. And I trust you will find means for re-lieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt Within a recent period we have effected the object so long

desired of an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortunes of war, they have been, for a time, separated. The details of the arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report, when further progress has been made in their execu-

Of the particulars concerning the operations of the War Department, you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the becretary of the Navy embraces the continuous and account of this paper. The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore, the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, and the establiment of workshops and the development of our resources of coal and iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels.

The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster General discloses the em-

with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been thaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of the agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I now advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those specially charged by law with this duty.

We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy; and it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

Richmond. Va., Aug. 18, 1862.

For the Journal. GEORGETOWN, S. C., August 14th, 1862. MESSES EDITORS: Once more have the Yankees paid

s one of their visits. Yesterday, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the fore soon, we spied one gunboat coming leisurely up the bay. About lo'clock the boat anchored off the town at the mouth of B'ack River. That night the one that came up in he morning was joined by the little steamer Treatie, and early next morning they proceeded up the river (to find the steamer Nina, as we afterwards understood.) About thirty miles up the river from Georgetown they opened a tremendous fire of shells, grape shot and pieces of lamp posts, 12 to 18 inches long, on Ward's Artillery, which was placed there to intercept them on their way up the river. The weight of their metal and the range of their fire soon enabled them to drive our artil-

lery from their position. They then went up some three to five miles farther. to Mrs. Sparkemon's, (?) and landed two boat loads of troops, and commenced to collect turkeys, chickens, overpowered by numbers, and that their infantry were badwetermeloss. &c., along with some 20 to 30 of Mrs. watermeloss, &c, along with some 20 to 30 of Mrs

S's negroes, whom they carried off with them. While there they were attacked by Emanuel's squadron of cavalry, or a detachment of the same, and were finally driven entirely out of the river. Our loss was two slightly wounded. The Yankee loss is supposed to have been from thirty to fffty. Emanuel's squadron was armed with Enfield rifles .-

They did a good day's work, and the 4th may well feel proud of their leader. The Collector at Washington N. C.

MESSES FOITCES: - In publishing the letter from Washing ton Territory. 5th July, you have unintentionally made in do injustice to a good and true man. The name of E. H. for Collector at Washington was stricken out of the manuscript before it was sent to you. It was stricken out by an ly misinformed, but subsequently set right. It gives me pleasure to assure you that E. H. is as good and true a man to the best interest of our beloved South as can be found.

### The Fight at Cedar Run. From an officer of the Stonewall Brigade, and wh

has followed its fortunes in all its desperate and bloody encounters with the enemy, we learn that the fight at Cedar Run, on Saturday last, was the most desperate and determined of any that he has yet witnessed. The enemy's cavalry first advanced upon our column n-heavy force, and were suffered to approach within a few yards of our men, when the whole line poured in a deadly fire, which caused them to recoil, and finally re treat in great disorder. Then a strong column of infantry approached with the evident design of flanking our gallant little band, and arriving within a short discance prepared to charge. But our brave men met with such a storm of iron hail that they, too, broke and ran, our men pursuips them, and, as our inormant states, literally butchering them at every step of their retreat. At this point in the engagement, the enemy's reinforcements came up, and our men, in their turn, being in imminent danger of being flanked, were compelled to fall back, disputing, every inch of the compelled to fall back, disputing. every inch of the ground, but losing a number of prisoners. Our reinforcements came upon the field at this time, and our informant says the most desperate hand to hand encounter probably ever witnessed on any battle field, took place. Our troops, with desperate valor, charged upon the eneemy, who met them bravely, and bayonets locked and sabres crossed—cach fought as if the fortunes of the field depended alone upon bim. And when the bayonet failed to do its work, or was broken or lost, with clubbed guns the contest was continued until the enemy finally gave way and scattered in all directions. Here the loss was terrible, and here fell some of the bravest and best officers of the whole Southern army. But over the dead bodies of their comrades our gallant men pres-sed on until the fee was driven from the field and the sed on until the foe was driven from the field, and the

dear bought victory was As they pursued the flying foe, our men came up with and released their comrades, who had been captured in the early part of fight, and besides captured a number of the enemy.

The list of casualties, though not yet complete, has it is now stated, been under-estimated. Our loss in killed is thought to be one hundred, and seven or eight hundred wounded. Every field officer of the 2nd Brigade was either killed or wounded, an evidence of the desperate valor with which they tought.

The field was literally strewed with the dead an wounded Yankees, and their loss, it is supposed, cannot be less than three times our own - Sav. Rep.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS IN THE CEDAR RUN FIGHT .- W have already stated that the Yankees sent a flag of truce, on Saturday, to ask permission to bury their dead. It was granted, and the battle ground became neutral.-A large number of our and Yankee officers met. and conversed pretty freely about matters and things in general, and the late battle in particular. The Yankees say that Banks commanded, and express their opinion quite freely as to his incompetency; indeed it is said to have been quite amusing to hear some of the remarks made of this would be Yankee hero by some of his followers. The Yankee Major General Augher, was shot in the left breast, and mortally wounded, and Gen. Gary was wounded in the arm. The Yankees acknowledge that they had over 500 killed, including many officers and one of their surgeons unintentionally let it out that 1.150 wounded had already been moved from the field From their own statement, the Yankee loss was hardly short of 3,000. Our loss was a little over one hundre killed, and between 500 and 600 wounded and missing. Richmond Whig.

THE RETORT CCURTEOUS -A Fourth street merchant said to his hired man the other day : " Here Patrick, here's fifty dollars; now go and enlist in some good regiment, right away; enlist in some regiment, I don't care what one it is." "I'm obliged to you, but I should rather be excused," said Patrick. " Here's a hundred dollars," pulling the roll out of his pantaloon's pocket, here's a hundred dollars if you'll enlist in some good regiment.—Cin. Commercial.

Negro Regiment to be Raised in Rhode Island Gov. Sprague's Proclamation. The Providence (R. I.) correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of August 5th, writes:
The war is begun. The bitter and terrible earnest come. What the South has meant and done for more than year, the North has begun to do and is now doing in this nallest but largest-hearted and most efficiently patriotic

of all the States.

Draft, the President has said, and this stout word of real war is hailed throughout the few miles of the length and breadth of this State, as meaning that our Generals shall take off their gloves and the rebellion shalf be put down

without ceremony. The gallant Commander-in-Chief of the hundred The gallant Commander-in-Chief of the hundred and seventy-four thousand and odd loyal inhabitants of little Rhody, has this morning answered with a word of thunder under the mild phrase of a general order, which will live in history as the first step toward sollowing the great slave-holders' rebellion to become what it has been so long struggling toward becoming—a gigantic suicide. These

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, August 4. General Orders No. 36.—The 6th regiment, ordered

the Secretary of War, under date of October 23, 1861, and orders issued therefor from this Department, No. 103, December 28, 1831, will consist entirely of colored citizens.—Enlistments will commence immediately. Camps will be established under direction of General Robbins, who is directed to organise the regiment.

rected to organise the regiment.

The Quartermaster General will furnish rations and equipment on requisition.

Our colored fellow citizens are reminded that the regiment from this State will constitute a part of the quota from Rhode Island, and it is expected they will respond with zeal and spirit to this call.

The Commander-in-Chief will lead them into the field, and will share with them, in common with the patriotic soldiers of the army of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their successes.

By order of Gov. Sprague, Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adj't Gen.

Wounded slightly—struck by spent balls—in the fight at Cledar Run, on Saturday week. Gen. Early's horse disabled by a shot also. The same horse was shot also.

BY TELEGRAPH

DASH INTO FRONT ROYAL—CAPTURE OF THE FEDSRAL PROVOST MARSHAL AND TEN OF HIS

BICHMOND, VA., Aug. 16th, 1862.

A detachment of Capt. Baylor's Cavalry, twenty-eight in number, made-a dash into Front Royal on Tuesday last, and captured the Provost Marshal, ten of the Provost Guard, and eleven horses. A large force of the Yankees was in the vicinity.

YANKEE MARINES CAPTURED. CHARLE-TON, S. C.; Aug. 17th, 1862.

Two Yankee Marines, belonging to the gun boat Mohawk, were brought to this city to-day. They were captured, while prowling about Ediato Island, by our Cavalry.

while prowling about Ediato Island, by our Cavalry.

JACK MORGAN AGAIN HEARD FROM—HE CAP.
TURES GALLATIN, TENN., AND THREE HUNDRED
FEDERALS, &c.

Morgan turned up at Gallatin, Tenn., 20 miles from Nash.
ville, on last Tuesday. He captured the place and three hundred prisoners; has blown up the railroad tunnel, destroyed three trains and an immense amount of commissary stores. He sent a dispatch to Mayor Smith, of Nashville, saying that he would call on him shortly, as he had not seen him since Smith got beat for an office in the Confederate saying that he would can on him anorty, as he had not seen him since Smith got beat for an office in the Confederate army. Morgan camped next hight in Hartsville.

By an arrival from Nashville we learn that Ex-Gov. Nell Brown claims to be true to the South, and wants to be put

right on the records. FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT CULPEP.
PER C. M., VA.—LOSS OF OFFICERS—FEDERAL
INFANTRY BADLY CUT UP—FEDERAL STOCKS
LOWER AND GOLD HIGHER.
[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

GRENADA. MISS., Aug. 16th, 1862. Northern dates of the 11th and 12th instant, have been The Yankee account of the battle of Culpeper Court House says that about ten thousand men, under Gen. Banks were attacked by over twenty thousand rebels. Pope was not present. They acknowledge a loss of from two to three thousand, among them Gens. Anger and Geary wound.

ed, and Prince missing; also three Colonels, three Lieut.
Colonels, four Majors, and a large number of company officers, wounded and killed.
They say that their forces retired from the field when

hundred in charging a Confederate battery; the Fifth Ohio were nearly annihilated; and the Third. Wisconsin stamped ed from the battle field. The reception of the news in New York caused stocks to go down and gold to go up.

The Chicago Tribune says that Jackson evidently out

The Chicago Tribune says that Jackson evidently outgeneraled and defeated Pope.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has
been arrested for disloyalty.

A difficulty on the negro question, between an Illinois
and Indiana, and two Ohio regiments, at Memphis, is reported to have resulted in an issue of arms, with a loss of
fifteen men.

A number of deserters from Sherman's army arrived here
(Grences) this evening, and report that great disastisface (Grenada) this evening, and report that great dissatisfa

Curtis is reported to have landed a large portion of his army on this side of the river again. THE YANKEES EVACUATING CUMBERLAND GAP. GUERRILLAS HUNG BY McCOOK'S FORCES.
(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 16th, 1862. Information from Cumberland Gap states that Morgan Yankee,) was retreating with his forces, leaving only th tory Tennessee regiments.

Gen. McCook's body arrived at Louisville on the 7th inst.

Guerrillas have been hung by McCook's forces. Houses have been burut, and the country laid waste around Salem, where McCookwas killed.

THE YANKEES TRYING TO GET COTTON.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 16th, 1862.

Advices from Memphis state that on the authority of orders from Washington, Gen. Grant has issued an order stating that every possible facility will be afforded for getting otton to market. It is reported that Gen. Alcorn has been seized as a host

age for the traitor Powell.

The enemy continue their course of devastation wherever an opportunity offers. MCCLELCAN AGAIN "CHANGES HIS BASE." BICHMOND, VA., Aug. 18, 1862. The Petersburg Express of to-day says that there is not

LATER FROM EUROPE—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT—LINCOLN REFUSES TO RECEIVE NEGRO SOLDIERS—ARRESTS IN THE NORTH—COLLISION ON THE POTOMAC.

Yankee soldier left on the South side of James river, nor

BIGHMOND, VA., Aug. 19th, 1862. The steamship Glasgow has arrived at New York, with The Queen, in her speech, in proroguing Parliament, says: The civil war which has for some time been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and

the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American Continent; but her majesty having, from the outset, determined to take no part in the has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which sh has so steadily adhered to.
In the House of Lords Earl Strathleden moved for the

Earl Russell said that it was not expedient to produce the papers of the agent of the Confederate States, as he was not recognized, and all communications were unofficial.

A correspondence had taken place between Messrs. Adams and Seward but the British government replied as before. He stated that no communication had been received from any foreign power relative to the recognition of the South Earl Malmesbury suggested that the government should Earl Malmesbury suggested that the government should communicate with other powers with the wew of offering mediation, if a favorable opportunity arises; to which Earl Russell agreed that if mediation is effered all the powers should join in it. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The London Times editorially argues that if England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to

take some step which can be represented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his three hundred thousand men, and the chances of peace will be indefinitely postponed.

The Journal De St. Petersburg denies the rumors Russia has joined France in a proposition from England for the recognition of the Confederate States. In Liverpool Cotton had advanced 1 to 1d. since the pre-vious advices, but the market closed quiet on the 7th inst.

Lincoln had been waited upon by a deputation of ne-groes, asking employment as soldiers in the army, and had created great sensation by his speech on the occasion, in which he proclaimed that the difference between the black and white races in the United States is so broad that it is impossible that an inferior race can ever possess political equality with the superior and dominant race.

The New York Herald announces the disbandment of

for money 931 a 935.

Gen. Hunter's negro brigade.

The Maryland News Sheet, at Baltimore, has been sup pressed by Gen. Wool, and the editors sent to Fort M. The editor of the Dubuque Herald has also been arrested for discouraging enlistments.

There was a collision on the Potomac on Wednesday

night, between the steamers George Peabody and West Point. The former, loaded with troops, sunk. Seventy-six persons were drowned, including three ladies, the wives of officers in Burnside's command. War meetings are being held throughout the North. RESIGNATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN. CHATTANOCGA, TENN., August 18, 1862.
Despatches from Frankfort to the Nashville Union, of the

17th inst., say that Gov. Magodin and Lieut. Gov. Fisk, of Kentucky, have resigned. DESTRUCTION OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT SUMTER

&c., &c. (Special to the Mohile Advertiser & Register.) (Special to the Mohile Advertiser & Register.)

JACKSON, MISS., August 18th, 1862.

On the 16th inst., the Federal gunboat Sumter, in attempting to make a landing at Bayou Sara, ran aground. A demand for her surrender was made by the Mayor at Bayou Sara, on behalf of the military of the Parish of West Felicians, and volunteers from Wilkinson county, Mississippi.—
Capt. Erwin, commanding the Sumter, asked an hour to consider, which was granted. In the meanwhile, the Federal transport Ceres arrived, and the Confederates having no artillery to keen her off. she ran alongside the Sumter, when artillery to keep her off, she ran alongside the Sumter, whe the officers and crew hastily abandoned her and escaped of

the officers and crew hastily abandoned her and escaped on the transport.

Numerous small arms and a large amount of stores were found aboard the Sumter. She was then fired and destroyed. The flames unfortunately destroyed the depot of the West Feliciana railroad, which stands near the bank of the river, together with one hundred and fifty hogsheads of Sugar. Part of this Eugar had been seized and left there under claim.

gar. Part of this Edgar had been serzed and left dere and der claim.

The Federal gunboat Essex, gunboat No. 7, and a transport, arrived next morning at Bayou Sara, and landed a small force, which was allowed to march half a mile inland, when they were attacked by the Confederates, who mortally wounded and captured one of the invaders, badly wounded three, and ran the balance back to their boats. Our loss was none. The gunboats then threw four shells into town, without damage, and then retired with the transport, threatening to return and destroy the town.

Among the spoils from the Eumster were two United States figgs, one pennant, and one cheat of signal figgs.

The following dispatch has been received here:

BAYOU SARA, Aug. 17.—The iron clad gunboat Essex is now lying opposite the town. She will be resisted. Heavy and continuous firing was heard at Port Hudson last night.

RESIGNATION OF COL. VANCE. Col. Vance has resigned his position in the army.

FROM VIRGINIA.

BICHMOND, VA., Aug. 19, 1861.

There is no longer room for doubt that McClellan has "changed his base" from James river to the Rappahannock.

A dispatch to Gov. Letcher, from New Dublin, says: We have reliable intelligence that the enemy have left Pack's Ferry, Meadow Bluff and Flat Top, and the impression is that they are evacuating Westover, Virginia.

In the Senate to-day, the various portions of the Presi-

ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL. An order from the Adjutant General will be published to NORTHERN NEWS-POPE HEAVILY REINFORCED-SERIOUS RIOT AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK—CAP-TURE OF INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, BY THE The English papers of CONFEDERATES

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.] GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 18th. 1862. Northern papers of the 13th inst. have been received. Northern papers of the 13th inst. have been received.
It is reported that Pope has been heavily reinforced, and
is now ready for a movement on Gordonsville. Gen. Burnside is said to be co-operating with Pope.
The guerrillas are reported to be active on Green river,

A serious riot occurred at Buffalo, New York, on the 12th inst., between the Germans and Irish and the negroes, because the latter meddled with them in labor. Two rioters

and a large number wounded. There was much excitement Lexington in consequence.

THE CONFEDERATES CAPTURE PORT CLIFT, TENN. Augusta, Geo., Aug. 19. 1862.

As secial dispatch to the Constitutionalist, dated Knox; vile, Tenn., Aug. 19th, says that Capers' 12th Georgia battalion, and a portion of the 3d Alabama (Lt. Col. Moody,) enn., on the 15th inst., and carried it at the point of the havonet. The colors of the 7th Federal Tennessee regiment were captured, and a large quantity of ordnance. commissary and quartermaster's stores destroyed. None killed in aners' battalion.

#### LATEST FROM THE WEST. [Special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune.]

GRENADA, Aug. 19th, 1862.
A dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says: "Gen. Morgan has four pieces of artillery and eighteen hundred men with him. A steamboat was burned on last Thursday, by Southern sympathisers, opposite Memphis.
"Skirmishing still continues within the vicinity of Sena

Washington despatch reports that "Stonewall" Jackson had returned to Orange Court House, with his whol (Special Dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 19th 1862. A naval Court Martial commences here to morrow.

The Federals are reported to have landed in force at the mouth of the Yazoo river. They have captured the Confederate transport boat Fair Flay, with two thousand En field rifles and a large amount of munitions of war intended

## Missississippi Conscripts. We find the following in the Grenada (Mississippi)

correspondence of the Mobile Tribune: The counties of Mississippi in this part of the State hough supposed to be thoroughly drained of their fighting opulation by the draft for volunteers, are pouring out thousands of conscripts. Trains going South to Brookhaven have been filled to overflowing for five or six days past with '7th. I These men are a fine looking, healthy set of fellows. and will make as good soldiers on an average as any that have yet taken the field. They appear as jovial and talk as patriotic as if their own free will, and not Congressional "90". gislation, had suggested the propriety of rushing to the defence of their country's flag. An alacrity becoming the crisis, and not a sullen spirit of compliance with an obnoxious law, marks their whole demeanor. "Where are you ng, conscript?" shouted a newsboy to one of them passgoing, conscript: should a newsby to one of shell place ing down on the railroad the other day. "Going to whip the Yankees," quickly answered the subject of the urchin's jeer; "and we'll kill the last d—d Arab of them, just like we would a snake." Pretty belligerent that for a conscript a class whom the Yankees pretend to believe have to be made drunk with mean whisky before they can be induced to charge a battery.

## English Opinion.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian says: We are in ry situation in Arkansas: oted to a lady friend, a native of England, but long with statements derived from other sources:

the resources of the North are beginning to fail, and the original Legislature in their positions. that for the sake of a durable peace, it is better that the game should be played out to the last without interruption. And we know that our interference is part of the programme which the South has laid down, and we have no desire to fall into the open trap. Almost all believe that the war has now become for a boundary; no one here expects the North and South ever to unite again, by conquest or otherwise, nor is it thought desirable for any one's sake. I need not say that the milita

## The Exploit on St. Simons.

ry operations of the South have been looked upon with

admiration, and indeed have had much to do with res-

pect to the change of opinion to which I have advert-

Gen Mercer has issued the following order in compliment to Capt. Wm. M. Hazzard and his gallant little band whose daring expedition to St. Simons Island we recorded some days ago:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Headq'rs Military Dist. of Georgia, Savannah, August 13, 1862.

The gallant feat performed by Captain Wm. M. Hazzard, and nine brave spirits under his command, deserves the special commendation of the Brigadier General command-With this handful of men Captain Hazzard penetrated an Island entirely occupied by the enemy, with the surrounding waters in the possession of his gunboats, and succeeded in inflicting heavy loss upon him against the most overwhelming cdds, killing and wounding probably many times more than his own entire command, and finally bringng off all his men without injury to a single one—a feat, which for enterprise and daring, cool courage and skillful management, has not been excelled in the history of this or any other war. It appeals to the patriotic emulation and imitation of every true son of the South.

The names of these brave men are Capt. Wm M. Hazzard, Alexander Burney, Wm. Campbell, W. DuBignon, A. E. oreman, T. E. Hazzard, James Harris, F. Higginbotham, H. Stafford, and J. W. Taylor.
Lieut. Col. Clinch will cause this order to be read to all

the troops under his command By order Brigadier-General Mercer.
(Signed,) GEO. A. MÉRCER,

Captain and A. A. General.

A New Kind of Mosquito. A correspondent of the Toledo (Miss) Blade writes

-from we know not what part of Dixie land—as fol-Within the past week I have discovered a new kind of in-I call it the propeller fly. It is not as large as one of gently in Hawaiian.

our Yankee mosquitoes, but you ought to see and feel them They light on you, raise their hind end-standing on leir fore legs-and commence turning round. Their bill is like a cork-screw, and when they get it in the right place, they start the machinery by advancing the right fore leg.-They then work a propeller wheel, which is, of course, at the stern, and around they go like lightning, and in goes the cork-screw, and you cannot pull them off without unscrew-

DEATH OF HON. WARREN WINSLOW .- Many of our citizens were startled on Saturday morning last by the announcement that this distinguished member of our community had departed this life during the previous night. He had been for many months in wretched health,

The despatches of the French Legation at St. Peters-burg draw a sad picture of the situation of Russia, and of extensive plots organized in the army, the nobility, among the students and the peasantry. A deadly struggle exists between the Paulist (Paulavista) and the German or Court party. The former is seeking to force said, and place them in close confidement, for execution at such time as may be ordered by the President; and shall regard Fitch, if captured, as a felon, and place him in confidement until further ordered.

NORTHERN NEWS—POPE HEAVILY REINFORCED

The leaders of the Paulist (Paulavista) party declare that as Moscow was burnt in opposition to the French,

The English papers give detailed accounts of a mos terrible conflagration at St. Petersburg, which destroyed several public edifices, amongst others that of the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Instruction .-Thousands of people were wandering houseless through the streets of the capital, and to add to the calamity, bands of thieves were taking advantage of the confusion to plunder the inhabitants. The disaster is said to important trust reposed in them. One or even several have deeply affected the Emperor and caused him to shed tears.

An article from a Spanish paper remarks: "Russia, were shot by the police. The mayor had called out the militia, expecting a renewal of the disturbance.

The Yankee account of the battle at Tazewell says that they lost three killed, fifteen wounded, and fifty prisoners world, the spectacle of internal struggle—not a struggle world, the spectacle of internal struggle-not a struggle They do not, however, claim a victory.

A dispatch from Lexington, Missouri, says that Independence was attacked by fitteen hundred rebels under Hughes and which threatens still more serious consequences. of arm and of blood, but a struggle of confiagrations, and Quantrell, and that after four hours severe fighting the whole Federal garrison had surrendered, with twenty killed proclamations addressed to the peasantry and the serfs. proclamations addressed to the peasantry and the serfs, urging them to the destruction of the churches, the suppression of the institution of matrimony, the establishment of communionism, and the assination of all the functionaries of the Government-and which proclamations are beginning to take effect, as the Petersburgh Georgia cavalty, (Capt. Nelson,) after a forced march | the lives of several of the highest personages and officers f twenty four miles, attacked Port Clift, near Huntsville, of the Government have been protected from the popular fary.

"At first it was believed that the fires at St. Petersburg were the work of criminals, but the occurrences of similar conflagrations at out the same time in different cities of the empire has revealed the existence of a revolutionary element; a sad truth, says a Russian corespondent, the thought of which caused the Emperor to shed tears, for who can say how serious may be the consequences of this movement."

We cut the following advertisement from a Richmond paper and publish it for general information :-

EXTRACT.
ADJUTANT AND INSP'T. GENL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, August 16th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS, 1

No. 191.

XXIII. The following notice of exchange of prisoners is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

"RICHMOND, August 14, 1862. "The following officers and men are duly exchanged, to

wit:
"1st. All the officers and men who were delivered at Aikens' on the 5th August, 1862.
"2d. All officers and men captured at Roanoke Island. '3d. All officers and men captured at Fort Macon.
'4th. All officers and men captured at Rich Mountain. "5th. All officers captured at Forts Jackson and St.

Phillip, Louisiana. The officers and men delivered at Aikens' August " 6th. "7th. The officers and men delivered at City Point August 8th. 1862. "8th. The officers paroled at Fortress Monroe May 12th.

1862.

"9th. Privates paroled by Brigadier General G. W. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, July 23d, 1862.

"10th. Captain Van Benthuysen's Marines.
(Signed.)

"ROBERT OULD,
"Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners."

XXIV. The officers and men referred to in the above notice having been duly exchanged as prisoners of war. will, without delay, join their respective Regiments and By command of the Secretary of War. JASPER S. WHITING.

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.—In one of our exchanges we find a very interesting account of the milita-

Asst. Adjt. Gen.

The conscription act was being enforced with rigor, resident of this country, for the annexed extract from a and Hindman's army continued to enlarge under its op- the punishment of the guilty only, let the slow finger of private letter received from an intelligent gentleman liveration. His headquarters were at Little Rock, where public scorn be pointed at them, and the unworthy ng in London. The views expressed agree substantial- also was most of his force, with the exception of such creatures driven in disgrace from an office whose true as was used to protect the batteries at White River .- duties they have misapprehended and whose legitimate Public opinion here has undergone a remarkable Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, brother of Ben, was expect- functions they have vilely perverted. Let the evils of change with regard to American affairs. At first it ed daily to arrive from Texas with his brigade, which, sided with the North, supposing that the latter repred with the forces under Parsons, Pike, McBride and dispensed with without destroying the efficiency of this sented Abolition principles, and it became quite enthu- Rains, will swell our trans-Mississippi army to numbers most important department of the Government. I have siastic when the free States flew to arms to protect the exceeding the popular estimate. Provisions are said to been led into these remarks by the severe, but, as I capital and the border States. But when it appeared be abundant, more so, by far, than they are on this that the North would gladly make any terms with the side of the river, as free access is had to the granaries this system in his eloquent and impussioned appeal to South, and was quite ready to give up the slavery ques- and cattle ranges of Texas, which are literally inextion altogether, when the mad expenditure of the North haustible. Arrangements are also on foot for the manubecame known, when they turned the aggressors, when facture of salt, powder and arms, independently of the they showed how barbarous was their mode of warfare, supplies sent by the government, all from the varied re- ary intelligence, and every resource of argument and public opinion gradually veered round, and the seizure sources of the State of Arkansas, which, assisted by Mason and Slidell confirmed the change. It certain. Texas, could herself hold out fully ten years against the You have been convicted of crimes of a most serious ly appears as if liberty is in great danger in the North. Yankee war of subjugation. Gen. Holmes, who has character against the peace and well-being of society. \* \* "I am very sorry you look so confidently to been assigned to the chief command of this department, England breaking the blockade. Assuredly it will not is said to have made his headquarters at Shreveport, the embattled field, in defence of their rights and liberbe allowed to last indefinitely, but we shall not interfere | Louisiana, where he will direct his attention more paryet. The public think that would be identifying our- ticularly to affairs in the South, while Hindman will selves with slavery, and would oust any government that | probably proceed to break up Gamble's bogus governwould attempt it at present. Besides, we think that ment in Missouri, and re-establish Claib. Jackson and the purposes of peculation and pilfering. You had not

## A Hymn Made in the Bastile.

BY MADAM GUYON.

"A little bird I am, Shut from the fields of air; And in my cage I sit and sing To Him who placed me there; Well pleased a prisoner to be. Because, my God, it pleases Thee.

Nought have I else to do, I sing the whole day long;
And He whom I most love to please
Doth listen to my song;
He caught and bound my wandering wing,

But still He bends to hear me sing. Thou hast an ear to hear. A heart to love and bless : And though my notes were e'er so rude,
Thou would'st not hear the less;
Because Thou knowest, as they fall,
That love, sweet love, inspires them all.

My cage confines me round, Abroad I cannot fly; But though my wings are closely bound, My heart's at liberty; My prison walls cannot control The flight, the freedom of my soul.

Oh bit is good to soar,
These bolts and bars above, To Him whose purpose I adore,— Whose providence I love; And in Thy mighty will to find, The joy, the freedom of the mind."

Important from San Francisco-Late News from China\_Capture of Ning-Po by the Allies. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.- The ship Western Continent, from Hong Kong, with dates to the 7th of June,

The Apache Indians attacked two companies of Federal cavalry passing through Mesilla Valley, killing seven and wounding several. The Indians were reseven and wounding several. The Indians were repulsed with great loss. Butter 25 cents per pound. No other change.

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE—NO PROBABILI-TY OF SAVING THE TREASURE.

The Secret Expedition.—The Charleston Courier propounds the following question:

May not the secret expedition spoken spoken of in the telegraphic column be destined for some point not far from Charleston?

May not a certain river in the State of Georgia be the theatre upon which these picked men design to operate? We can only say, let them come on. We are ready for them on all the rivers of Georgia.—Sav. Republican.

It was some time before it was perceived that he meant II.

Add now those who so lately were ravaging and plundering in this region, do not dare to extend their pickets beyond the sight of their fleet.

You have proved again, what has been so often demonstrated in this war, that the soldiers of the Confederate States, fighting in a just cause, are superior to their enemies.

We can only say, let them come on. We are ready for the knee. Major F. was Commonwealth's Attorney for Culpeper county. In the same action, Gen. Early was struck by a spent ball.—Ruch. Whig.

Official: John A. Bucknes, A. A. G.

, Sentence of a L'all Robber The following sentence was pronounced by Judge John W. Brockenbrough against William A. Hopkins, charged with violation of the Confederate States Mail, and convicted at Angust term 1862, of the Confederate Court, held at Wytheville, Virginia:

Wm. A. Hopkins: Your fate is a sad one! In the dawn of man. ood, you have been betrayed into the commission of crin.es rhich are about to consign you to a felon's doom. You occupied a position in which you were exposed to constant temptation. The commission of the crimes was easy, and as it seemed to you, detection was impossible. Fatal delusion! Let your terrible fate be a warning to all employees of the Post Office Department throughout the Confederate States, that the prying eyes of those sharp detectives; known as special agents, are upon them, and that through such terrible instrumentality

Invaded land,

Our little children crouch beneath the cursed tyrant's hand;

And by the tears of innocence that there so sadly flow,

Shall Southern aires at its a mile and the cursed tyrant's hand; swift vengeance may overtake them for violating the of such acts will escape detection, but they will not escape observation. Where money has been committed to the mails for transmission over a given route, and the letter containing it has mysteriously disappeared without reaching the hands of the party to whom it was addressed, the Department is soon notified of the fact by the suffering party. It is now apprized that all its by the suffering party. It is now apprized that all its ory, officials are not honest, and that somewhere along an The pain that heaves in woman's breast and tires her flash extended route, embracing perhaps, many, many post offices, depredations have been committed, but the odium of dishonesty must rest on all alike if some sure and speedy means of detection are not resorted to. The instrumentality for accomplishment of so important an object is at once applied. Decoy letters, so prepared as to be suggestive to a dishonest post master of a rich journals assure us that it was only by great efforts that | prize, tempt a repetition of acts, heretofore committed without detection and without any apparent means of detection. The enterprise seems a safe one, and the fatal deed is done! The special agent is on the route.-He has access to the mails by a private key. It is at once known that some post master or his deputy, at a by every base indignity, by every broken hope; particular office, is the thief. His presence is soon seen by the brutal boats of Butler, by the fiendish threats particular office, is the thief. His presence is soon seen as well as felt, by the alarmed culprit before he has had time to conceal or destroy the evidences of his guilt, and the doom of the unhappy man, if the detective is adroit, is so securely sealed that the ingenuity and eloquence of the most learned and able counsel are baffled in the vain effort to screen the offender from merited punishment. His counsel lament with towering pathos that their client has been made the victim of official trickery, and that the Government itself has spread the fatal snare in the meshes of which the unwary feet of the unfortunate The retribution that decrees "No quarter to the fee!" prisoner have been entangled beyond the possibility of extrication. It is true that herein the Government does practice deception. Experience has demonstated that undetected crime would run riot through all the extensive ramifications of the Post Office Department, it this agency were not employed, and the practice, like strategy in war, must seek its vindication in the necessity which gave it birth. It is the readiest and surest means of ferreting out crime and of separating the guilty from the innocent. It has no terrors for the honest post master, and is indeed the most potent means of preserving his reputation for private and official fidelity. It is an official trap which securely holds and unmasks the violator of the laws. It is not designed to expose the innocent but the guilty to temptation, and I doubt whether an honest officer was ever tempted to the commission of crimes by such instrumentality. Officials in this department are exposed to constant temptation by the very nature of their calling, and it is because some of them have already yielded to it, that this secret agency, whose basis is deception, is put into requisition, not to tempt the innocent to crime, but the guilty to its repetion. In nearly all the successful prosecutions for official depredation upon the mails, which have occurred in this district during my long judicial career, the conviction of the culprit has been secured through this agency alone, and the best interests of the department and of society forbid that it be dispensed with. It is a sharp sword to pierce the guilty, but a shield of triple steel to defend the innocent. If unworthy men are sometimes employed to execute this potent, because secret system of espionage and detection, more anxicus to secure victims, than to aid the just administration of the laws by the system be corrected, but the system itself cannot be

> the jury who tried you. You have had the benefit, William A. Hopkins, o a fair and impartial trial by a jury of more than ordin eloquence have been exhausted in your behalf, in vain ties of their country against a vandal foe, you protected yourself by an official position from liabilty to such noble service, and have ignominiously perverted it to received, indeed, any formal appointment of post master at the Big Spring Depot, but you had been employed as deputy of your father, who held the office till his death, and you continued, with the acquiescence of the Government, to discharge its functions for several months afterwards. It was during this latter period that you committed the crimes for which you are now to suffer. Under the instructions of the court you were held to be an employee of the Post Office Department and so subject to the pains and penalties of the law .-That law is a severe one and has itself fixed the minimum period of your confinement in the Penitentiary at ten years. Should your conduct in prison be exemplary, I will cordially recommend your case to Executive clemency at the end of the first year of your punishment .-You are young, not long inured to crime, and I trust the terrible punishment you are to undergo, will work your reformation, not harden you into an incorrigible criminal. That you may leave the Penitentiary a re

think, unmerited strictures of one of your counsel upon

formed and penitent man, I earnestly hope. It only remains to pronounce the sentence of the law which is: That you be taken hence to the Penitentiary at Richmond and be there confined at hard labor to the term of ten years and one day, and pay a fine of one dollar to the Confederate States.

During the march of the Yankee prisoners from the Fair Grounds to the South Side Depot, to take the cars for Rich-mond, a few days since, they had to pass in their route the Washington Hotel, in front of which was congregated a number of persons, among them several slaves. Use of the Yankees accosted one of the latter, asking him "if that was water he had in his can?" "No," replied the negro, and if it was I wouldn't give you a drop to save your ussed life. You rascals dun driv me fur from home now. and done ruined old massa, and I don't want nuffin to do with you no way." Some of the Yankees clustered around highly indignant at the negro's bearing and language, while others appeared to be amused; but the negro maintained his boldness, and addressed them in terms of abuse not at all complimentary. One of them was heard to remark, nent, from Hong Kong, with dates to the 7th of June, has arrived here.

Fourteen pirates had been sentenced to be hung.
Ning-Po, the rebel stronghold, had been captured by the allies.

The French Admiral Bratel was killed.
The news from Honolulu is to the 12th ult., but is unimportant. There is a bill before the Legislature which provides that no officer be appointed to the Government who cannot read, write, and converse intelligently in Hawaiian.

The news from Arizona, without date, states that General Sibley had withdrawn his forces from New Mexico into Texas.

The Apagle Indians attacked two companies of the Angel Indians attacked the Rio Grand Hamailla Indians currence, and reveals the character of this faithful slave in

> Lynchburg Republican. Address of Gen. Breckinridge to his Troops. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Camp near Comite River, Aug. 6th, 1862.
>
> To the Officers and Soldiers under my Command:
> I desire to express to you briefly my sense of your gallant

BY MAURICE DE BELL. AIR-BENNY HAVENS, OR !

From the breast of old Virginia a wild cry strugg'es forth, Amid the foul and fearful wrongs of Vandals of the North It thrills where'er o'er mount and moor the Souther breezes blow, And wakes the vengeance that declares " No quarter to the

No quarter to the foe!
No quarter to the foe!
It wakes the vengeance that declares No quarter to

It plaintive peals from infant conques where, through the invaded land, And by the tears of innocence that there so sadly flow, Shall Southern sires strike swift at d show No quarter to athern sires strike swift and show No quarter to the foe!

t breaks in trembling accents from the pallid lips of age That quiver with vain prayers before the brutal minions And by the insults cravens heap on heads as They summon warrior sons to give No quarter to the foe

And O! more pleads than groans of age or infants wailing ing eye,
As shameless ruffians rouse the wrath that sets her cheek aglow,
And makes indignant manhood swear No quarter to the foe !

We hear your cries, oh parents, children, sisters, cherish And for your rescue eager court the hot and bloods strife And in it, as our red swords flash the thought of all you Shall nerve our arms and hearts to grant No quarter to

By all the wrongs our dear ones bear, by all the pangs w know. We swear our just revenge shall show No quarter to

the foe!

Eurrah, the shout of triumph swells! We're gaining bac our own!
Oh God of Yengeance, let Thy might, Thy justice no Make us Thine instruments of wrath, to ruthless fiends t

No quarter to the foe! No quarter to the foe! Thy retribution shall decree " No quarter to the foe !"

[It may add something to the interest with which the fol lowing stirring lines will be read to know that they were composed within the walls of a Yankee Bastile. They reach us in manuscript, through the courtesy of a lately returned prisoner.]—Richmond Whig.

The Guerrillas. Awake and to horse? my brothers, For the dawn is glimmering gray, And hark! in the crackling brushwood, There are feet that tread this way!

"Who cometh?" "A friend!" "What tidings?" "Oh God! I sicken to tell! " For the earth seems earth no longer, ' And its sights are sights of hell

"There's rapine, and fire and slaughter, "From the mountain down to the shore;
"There's blood on the trampled harvest, "From the far off conquered cities

" And the shricks and moans of the houseless Ring out, like a dirge, on the gale ! "I've seen, from the smoking village, Our mothers and daughters fly

Sank down in the furrows, to die

" I've seen, where the little children

Comes the voice of a stifled wail.

"On the banks of the battle-stained river "I stood, as the moonlight shone,
"And it glared on the face of my brother, 'As the sad wave swept him on !

"Where my home was glad, are ashes, "And horror and shame had been there; "For I found on the fallen lintel This tress of my wife's torn hair!

"They are turning the slave upon us, "And, with more than the fiend's worst art,
"Have uncovered the fires of the savage, "That slept in his untaught heart! "The ties to our hearts that bound him,

"They have rent, with curses, away, "And maddened him, with their madness "To be almost as brutal as they. "With halter, and torch, and Bible, "And hymns, to sound the drum,
"They preach the Gospel of murder,

"And pray for Lust's kingdom to come! "To saddle! To saddle! my brothers! "Look up to the rising sun,
"And ask of the God who shines there,

Whether deeds like these shall be done! . " Wherever the Vandal cometh. " And where'er at his bosom ve cannot Like the serpent, go strike at his heel! .

"Through thicket and wood go hunt him "Creep up to his camp fireside,
"And let ten of his corpses blacken, Where one of our brothers hath died!

"In his fainting, footsore marches—
"In his flight from the stricken fray— " In the snare of the lonely ambush "The debts that we owe him pay "In God's hand, alone, is vengeance;
But he strikes with the hands of men

"And his blight would wither our manhood 'If we smote not the smiter again! " By the graves, where our tathers slumber,

"By the shrines, where our mothers prayed,
By our homes, and hopes, and freedom,
Let every man swear, on his blade. 'That he will not sheathe nor stay it, "Till from point to heft it glow
"With the flush of Almighty justice,
"In the blood of the felon foe!"

They swore; and the answering sunlight Leapt red from their lifted swords, And the hate in their hearts made echo To the wrath in their burning words

There's weeping in all New England, And by Schuylkill's bank a knell, And the widows here, and the crphans, How the oath was kept can tell.

Everywhere, from all directions where the Yankees have possession of Southern territory, we hear of the hanging and shooting of our citizens and soldiers by the diabolical enemy. The last batch of horrors is that which followed the death of that brutal and bloody tyrant, McCook, who the death of that brutal and bloody tyrant, McCook, who has been happily sent to his last reckoning by the hands of a patriotic guerilla. The butcheries of Southern citizens, which followed, were just what might be expected from wretches who are permitted to perpetrate such deeds as the hanging of Mumford with impunity. What is to be the end of these atrocities it is not difficult to foresee. A war of extermination looms up before us in all its horrors—a war the whole responsibility of which rests upon the most malignant and murderous race, unless the French Revolutionists of the Robespierrean school. that the world has aver ists of the Robespierrean school, that the world has ever seen.—S. Carolinian.

FROM GRN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.—The movements of McClellan's army have ceased to excite much interest. In alluding to the late evacuation by the Federals of Malvern Hill, the "Army of the Potomac" correspondent of the New York Times, under date of To-day, alas! she is no more! Her eyes, once beaming terest. In alluding to the late evacuation by the Fed-

retake possession of the hill. Gen. Hooker's force was retake possession of the hill. Gell. However's love was not sufficient to meet the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and it was not the plan of McClellan to bring on a general engagement at that time. The return of our troops to camp created considerable surprise among those who had not been with the advance, as a few hours those who had not been with the advance, as a few hours those who had not been with the advance, as a few hours those who had not been with the advance, as a few hours of August, Maj. JAMES S. WHITEHEAD, of the 55th N. Of August, Maj. JAMES S. WHITEHEAD, of the 55th N. previous there was unmistakable evidence that it was he intention of McClellan to permanently occupy the N. C.

On the 13th inst., at F. H. Bell's, near Lillington, N. C. by Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Mr. THOMAS J. FORLAW, o Duplin county, to Mine CHARLOTTE B. FORLAW, o Beaufort, N. C.

In this county, on the 31st inst., MARY ELIZA, infant daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Jarman, aged 7 years, 2 months and 20 days. Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace— Behind a frowning Providence He hides a smiling face.

So haste thee or from grace to glory, Armed by faith and winged by prayer— Heaven's eternal days before thee; God's own hand shall guide there.

past inrough the heavy are at Hanover, and soon after the great battles before Richmond without receiving a single wound. His bravery was so great in all those engagements that he won the applause of both his officers and comrades. Soon after struggling so nobly for our independence, he was taken with Typhoid fever and shortly died, without being surrounded by his relatives and triends, who would so gladly have administed to his wants, soothed and comforted him in he illness and meta-attend his in the illness and meta-attend his in the illness and meta-attend his in the illness and meta-attend his in his illness and meta-attend his illness and meta-attendance his illness forted him in his illness, and watered his couch with tears of sorrow; but let it console us to think that death was no terror to him. He leaves a kind and affectionate mother, several loving brothers and sisters, to weep; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. Blessed are they that die who die in the Lord

that die, who die in the Lord. hat die, who die in the Lord.

+ Sacred to the Memory of James H. M. Everett. In the death of this young man, another of nature's noblemen have passed from time to eternity! A heart has lost its idol; a home its gladness; he was pious without ostentation; generous and upright in all his intercourse: quiet and unassuming in his manners; blended with an inflexible truth, he won the entire confidence of all who knew him.—
Prompted by a devotion to principle, he bid adien to his home and friends, and sought the blood tinted field of carnage, where he has offered up his life with that coolness and unflinching heroism, worthy of riper years. Pease my heart, oh! cease to grieve, it was God's will to blight and nip the tender plant to bloom in fairer bowers. We will hear his footstep no more forever, and that familiar voice is hushed in death's deep gloom; the solemnity of the tomb encloses all, but around his memory will linger a hallo of never dying love, until those who now take part in this last tribute to his worth shall have followed him in the journey, which for a brief period, he has preceded us through the dark valley of death and gained a home high up in Heaven.

Wilmington, N. C. At Wrightsville, on the evening of the 17th inst., ISABEL SAVAGE, youngest daughter of William A. and Eliza Ann Wright, aged 5 years and 3 months. Leaves have their time to fall.

And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh Death."

A flower just opening has been withered in the bud; a bright and beautiful thing upon which the eye loved to rest has vanished from earth, for little Ber is dead. So young, so full of health and life, who would have thought one short week that joyous heart would cease to beat; those busy feet be still? Ext is dead; hushed is the merry laugh of happy childhood, and silent now is the voice whose lisping tones of innocence and love made home so bright and happy. Still, though dead to us, she lives again in that purer world on high, and blooms afresh in glorious immortality, in the bosom of her Saviour and her God. May He who sends affliction, give comfort to the sorrowing heart and soothe the aching head, and enable them to say with humble resignation, "The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

At Warsaw, Duplin County, on the 15th inst., MARY ELINZA, infant daughter of Wm. A. and Sarah A Ketcham aged four months and four days.

Very suddenly, on last Saturday night, 16th inst., of congestion of the heart, at his residence near Laurinburg, Richmond county, Mr. JOHN L. FAIRLEY, a most worthy man, than whom few have ever lived more quietly and more on Sunday, 17th inst., in the 24th year of

his age, DENIS MITCHELL, a native of County Latrim, Near Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July, A. D., 1862, of Typhoid fever, JAMES H. M. EVERITT, son of R. and P. A. Everitt, aged 20 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The deceased fought gallantly in nearly all the great and terrific battles near Richmond, and distinguished himself on account of his bravery. He was born and raised in New Hanover Co., N. C., and from the time he was twelve years of age has lived a member of the M. E. Church, and died in hopes of that rest that remains for all the people of God.—
He was one among the first to shoulder his rifle in advocacy of Southern rights, and had been in the service more than twelve months; and it seems that he had done all that his him difference willish the him that he had done all that his

kind Maker was willing for him to do. A few days after the last battle was fought he was taken with the Typhoid fever, and lived only eight days. The bereft consists of a father and mother, brothers and sisters who are now mourning his death very much indeed, and for the comfort of the bereft we can only say, altough His body is in the grave, from labor he has ceased, His fighting is y'er as a arching is done,

He is gone from the noisy battles and is now in peace; With him the war is o'er, the victory is won. Weep not dear mother for your darling boy, Weep not, although from you he is gone; I know he was once your pride and joy, But weep not dear mother, he's now in Heaven. We know you loved him, this is true, And you he loved, its very well known; But God saw fit to take him from you, And carry him to the glorious lights of Heaven. His ways were always, always mild and meek; He was the dearest object to you was given, Then let us all endeavor to seek The way to meet up in Heaven.
We never can forget him, although
His form now sleeps in the tomb;
But let us live so as to feel and know

That we are prepared to meet him in Heaven. His body is in the grave, from labor he has ceased, His fighting is o'er, his marching no more, From the war he is gone, and is now in peace; With him the battles are fought, the victories won. It is joy to think that his spirit is not dead, Though his body in the grave was laid down; And henviness it is that his Soul has fled. And happiness it is that his Soul has fled

To Heaven-sweet Heaven-his long sought Home. On the battle field before Richmond, on the 26th June, of wounds there received, WM. W. HARVEL, aged 25 years. The deased had all the qualities that adorn the character of the man and the soldier, and endear a man to his companions and relatives. He teaves a father, brothers and sisters and a large circle of acquaintance to moura their loss of a

man so promising, so lovely and so brave.

On the 7th inst., at his own residence, near Scuth Washington, HARDY CROOM, in the 61st year of his age.

The above record announces to a large circle of friends and relations the mortal end of a good man, and one whose exalted christian character as a member of the Baptist Church for more than thirty-five years will be remembered in the community in which he lived. He expressed a wil-lingness to die and be at rest. He was a devoted husband, a fond and affectionate parent, a kind and obliging neigh bor. Dying, he has left a bereaved wife and several chil dren, besides numerous relatives and friends, to mourn their irrecoverable loss. May they so follow in his foot steps—so pursue the paths of piety and usefulness—that when they come to the confines of the house appointed for all the living, they may likewise be prepared to quit this mortal state with a bright and glorious prospect of passing safely through the Valley and Shadow of Death to the possession of that home not made with hands—eternal in the heavens—where the wicked cease from trouble and the weary be forever at rest.

J. B. P.

ry be forever at rest.

The Biblical Reborder will please copy. On the night of the 13th inst., at the residence of Jos. E. Sunting, Fsq., Mulberry Grove, New Hanover county, N. C., BALLIE E. KING, daughter of Mrs. L. H. Bowden, jaged

years and 5 months.

Deeply has the sudden death of this young lady been felt by her relatives and numerous friends. Her amisbility and shining virtues endeared her to all. But yesterday, as it This retrograde movement was deemed expedient, as reliable information had been received at headquarters that a force of 75,000 of the enemy were advancing to retake processions of the hill. Clar Head at the control of the search proper to remove this feel. God has seen proper to remove this frail, fair flower from this earth, and take her to himself in Heaven; and while

> C. Troops, son of Howell Whitehead, Esq, of Pitt county, This excellent man and gallant officer was in the service

It is not permission. State Regress to you briefly my sense of your gallant in the other point of the ground, could not be taken and held while the dulged of his recovery. We suppose, therefore, that the summons came suddenly. He was, we think, about 1 do the 30th of July, reports, the following question:

Any of Raving The Terradous Manna Regress and the service is but had so far rallied as to be in the streets occasionally during the last month or two, and hopes had been in on the 30th of July, reports, the following question:

Any of Raving The Terradous Manna Regress to you briefly my sense of your gallant that the streets occasionally during the last month or two, and hopes had been in the streets occasionally during the last month or two, and hopes had been in the street of the ground, could not be taken and held while the following question of the cordinally, the "Arkandous Manna Regress and the service of the ground of his cordinally and the street of the ground could not to take the work is a least to express to you briefly my sense of your gallant and the street of the scoring of the cordinal powers and the service of the cordinally the following question of two questions. Sate Regress and the service of the ground could not to take the following question to the ground could not to take the sense of your gallant and the power of the service of the cordinally the following question to the operation of two containing the first occasional the intention of two containing the first occasional the following question to the operation of two containing the first occasional the following question to the operation of the color of two your dalpast of the street of the ground of the cordinal the first occasional the first oc

At her residence in Duplin county, on the evening of the 2th August, Mrs. ANN (\* DICKBOM, wife of Dr. Jaz. Q. Dickson, in the 50th year of her age. The deceased was an eminently pious member of the Baptist Church. She lesses a family of 4 children to lament their loss.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.
On the 14th inst., CABOLINE AFANDA, infant daughter of J. L. and Barah Frances Wescott, aged I year and days.

Darling Carry, thou hast left us, We thy loss most deeply feel, But 'tis God that hast bereft us: He can all our sorrows heal.

SMALL BUSINESS .- Capt. Charles H. Stewart, of the

2d Virginia regiment, has sent to this office several specimens of counterfeit small notes, which were found specimens of counterfeit small notes, which were found in a bundle thrown away by one of the Yankee prisoners, captured at the battle of Cedar Run. One of these is a twenty-five cent note of the corporation of Richmond, exceedingly well executed and calculated to deceive.— At Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond. Va., on the 5th inst., JOHN HERRING, of Company E, 18th Reg't N. C. Troops, son of James Herring deceased, and aged 25 years.

The deceased was a young man of an open, kind, noble, and generous heart, and by his strict devotion to the noble rules of truth, justice and sobriety, he had won the entire confidence and esteem of all who knew him, thus leaving an example worthy the imitation of all. He was a kind and an affectionate son, and a loving brother, and he was always ready and even anxious to assist his mother in every thing. At the commencement of the war and the call to arms, he nobly and gallantly responded, forsaking home with all its endearments, for the defence of our great and most noble cause, which he seem to love so dearly. When called upon to test his skill and bravery, he calmly and triumphantly past through the heavy fire at Hañover, and soon after the great battles before Richmond without receiving a single bered 155—Douglas, eng. N. O. No other people than-the Yankees would resort to the contemptible business of counterfeiting these notes, and they only add another to the many evidences we already have of the unprincipl-

> . Richmond Dispatch. An exchange paper explains the object of Morgan's late expedition. It says he had been indicted for treason in one of the counties of Kentucky, and went up to have his trial, but the case was postponed.

ed foe with whom we are contendir

A Texas editor starts a paper, and in order to place his sheet within the reach of everybody, proposes to print money at a reasonable price for those who don't have it!—That is certainly liberal.

The Chicago Times asserts that the Federal expedition in the Indian Territory found that the Confederates had abandoned Fort Gibson, and had taken position on the south side of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Grand river. The Confederate force numbered 5,000, 3,500 being Indians.

# COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Aug. 20th, 1862. BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEF—Are in demand for butchering purposes, and but few have been brought to market. We quote Beeves at 10 to 15 cents per lb., and Sheep at \$4 to \$5 per head, according to quality.

BACON—Continues to be brought to market sparingly, and is in brick demand at high writer.

is in brisk demand at high prices. We quote sales during the week from carts and wagons at 38 to 40 cents per lb. for hog round. BEESWAX—Is in demand, and sells readily at 321 to 35

cents per lb.

BUTTER—Sells from carts at 55 to 65 cents per lb.

COFFEE—Retails at \$2 50 per lb.

CANDLES—Market bare.

COEN MEAL—We quote sales from the granaries in the small way at \$1 70 per bushel.

Conn.—Receipts meagre, and the market is poorly sup-

Conn.—Receipts meagre, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote by the quantity at \$1 45 to \$1 50 per FLOUR—Continues to be brought in slowly, and there is very little on market. We quote small sales during the week at \$19 a \$20 per bbl. for superfine.

LARD—32 to 35 cents per lb.
Osnaburgs—42 to 45 cents per yard. OIL.—Peanut, \$4 to \$5 per gallon.

Onions—\$4 per bushel.
Poultry—65 to 75 cents for grown fowls, and 35 to 45 ents for half grown.
Potatoss.—Irish \$3 to \$4 per bushel. RICE.—Clean sells at 61 to 8 cents per lb., according to

SALT—Is in moderate supply, but the speculative demand tends to keep prices up. sales have been made during the week at \$8 50, \$10, \$10 50 to \$12 per bushel—holders generally asking the latter figure. EUGAR-35 to 60 cents per lb.

SHEETING .- Prices range from 35 to 421 cents per yard by YARN.-Scarcely any on market, and prices are advancing. We quote at \$4 to \$5 per bunch.

TALLOW—30 to 33 cents per lb.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 18.—We have no changes to report in prices. I he price of Flour is higher at this point than at any place in the State—\$17 to \$18 per barrel. Corn \$1. at any place in the State—\$17 to \$18 per barrel. Corn \$1.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 18.—Beef—Retailing at 15; Bacon 33 to 35; Lard 35; Beeswax 30 to 37½; Corn \$1 22½ to 1 35; Cotton—Receipts light; sales from 17½ to 21; Spun Yaen \$3 per bunch; Factory Sheeting, 40 cts. by the bale; Blue Shirtings 50; Osnaburgs 37½; Cotton Bagging—35 cts.; Candles—Fayetteville mould 50; Flour—A lot of super on market to-day brought \$18 50; Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8; Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity; Irish Potatoes (uew) \$1 25 per bushel; Molasses—N. O. \$2 50 by the bbl.; Nails \$16 to \$18 per keg; Rye \$2 50; Oats 75; Rice—8 to 10 cts. by the cask; Sugar—retailing at 50 to 75; Salt—Sound \$9 to \$10 for 50 lbs.; Liquors—N. C. Rye Whiskey \$4 50 to \$5; Corn Whiskey \$3 to \$3 50; Apple Brandy \$3 50 to \$4; Spirits Turpentiue 25 to 37½; Tallow 30 to 35; Wool 60 to 70.

ALI. MEMBERS

WHO ARE ABSENT from Capt. ENNETT'S Company (E,) 3d Reg't N. C. T., on sick or other furloughs, (wounded excepted,) will report at Headquarters 3d Reg't N. C. T., near Richmond, Va., within one week, or certificates from Army Surgeons within two weeks. Those failing to do so will be published as deserters, and the required reward offered for their apprehension.

W. T. ENNETT, Capt. Co. E, 3d N. C. T. Aug. 18, 1862.

Aug. 18, 1862. TISH HOOKS AND LINES;

DOCKET CUTLERY; CHOEMAKER'S TOOLS; EATHER HEADED TACKS; RUGGY AND SADDLE TREES; 700 GROSS OF BUCKLES;

DLOUGH CASTINGS : TIM CROW AND OTHER CARDS; DITCHFORKS AND GRINDSTONES.

For sale at

JAMES WILSON'S

Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment,

No. 5 Market street.

QUARTERM ASTER'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, August 14th, 1862. WANTED TO HIRE: 12 NEGRO TEAMSTERS.

BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE: FODDER PRESS (hand); HORSE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, IRON FOR SAME; HAY, CORN, FODDER, HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, HARNESS. WOOD, delivered at Wilmington or on Cape Fear River, or at Railrood Depot. Purchase money paid on shipping receipt.

Purchase money paid J. B. MOREY, on shipping receipt. Maj. and Q. M. 287—3td&w.

August 15th, 1862. DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STOKLEY & OLDHAM was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1862. Alex. Oldham having purchased the entire property and assets of the concern, will settle all claims, and is authorized to receive all dues.

JAMES STOKLEY,

ALEX. OLDHAM. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862 BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

A S SUCCESSOR TO STOKLEY & OLDHAM, the Subscriber proposes to continue the same business, at the same places,—office on South Water Street, and Cape Pear Corn and Flour Mills, on North Water Street, near Rishop's Hotel,—and hopes to merit an increase of that patronage and confidence, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

Wilnaington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

NEGROES RUNAWAY\_\$3,200 REWARD. NE.GROES RUNAWAY \$2,200 REWARD.

DUNAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, on Muddy
The Creek, in Duplin county, on the the 10th August, twenty-two negroes, named as follows: Ned, Hogan, Will, Israel, Lazarus, David, Harrison, Joe, Eli, Noah, George, Moses, Pumpkins, Burrell, Tony, McRee, Melvin, Hansley, Joshua, Sarah, Orris and Amy. The above negroes are believed to be making their way towards Kinston or Newbern, to get to the Yankees.

A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for each, or twenty-two hundred dollars for the whole, for their delivery to the undersigned, or for their safe confinement in any jall in the State so that Lean get them again.

in the State so that I can get them sgain.

BENJAMIN LANIER.

Duplin county, N. C., August 19th, 1862. 290—d3t-w3w

DISSOLUTION. BY MUTUAL consent the firm of KING & JOHNSON is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by Oliver Kelley.

JERE. J. KING, T. H. JOHNSON. Aug. 6th, 1862 persons having stock to despose of, will please see me before doing so.

Aug. 7th, 1862

MOTICE.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., BATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH, which will be found in cur telegraphic columns, is interesting, and, on the whole, important. The Lincoln government is evidently determined to have all the men it wants, if they are to be got in the country. The order preventing any person subject to draft from leaving the country shows this, and it shows also that such persons are anxious to leave, and are not anxious to go into the army. It confirms the reports we have seen of the stampede from Maine and other points into Canada and the other British provinces.

The idea of an order for the arrest of any one who may speak against volunteering in the army, is certainly a new one in a country which once claimed to be free. But so it is. We need no stronger proof of the desperateness of the fortunes of the Lincoln dynasty than is afforded by the fact of its having been forced to resort to such measures—measures which must react upon itself, and that shortly. Even now, we think the Lincoln authorities would gladly escape in some way from the necessity of a draft to fill up the ranks of their Capt. Brooks, 13. Sheriff-Ru'us Galloway, 358, army. But they cannot escape that necessity and attempt to carry on the war, and that they will do to the last extremity, for with the stoppage of the war will come payment and collapse, and the sense of failure; and for all these things will the Northern people hold the administration of Lincoln and the influence of his party responsible.

#### The War in Virginia.

It would appear as though Jackson's force was again treville and Manassas, having already crossed the Rapidan, the southern tributary of the Rappahannock .parties in the army.

The fight of Saturday took place some seven miles north of the Rapidan, on or near the line of the Or- the Merrimac then became simply a matter of time. ange and Alexandria Railroad, and not many miles from Culpeper Court House. The army under Pope. on the line of the Rappahannock, is probably about machinery. She had to be blown up-to keep her from forty thousand, consisting of divisions under Banks, falling into the hands of the enemy. McDowell and Seigel. Jackson has with him A. P. Enough, we think. We captured four hundred prisoners and killed and wounded a vast number of the enemy, still the engagement cannot be said to have at any time become general, neither can it be regarded as decisive. way, and possibly may not fight quite so hard the next be so. time. All manner of reports of course reach Richmond, but there is really no news-no facts.

It is known that Burnside is no longer in command in North Carolina, General Foster having succeeded him. Burnside is said to be with his force on the Potomac, ready to co-operate in an advance on Richmond from the direction of Fredericksburg. It is quite have power enough to enable them to do anything useprobable that Burnside is at or near Fredericksburg, with his flotilla either on the Potomac or the Rappahannock. Indeed, it is thought that McClellan is quietly transferring his force-changing his base from the line of the James to that of the Rappahannock.

The following is General Jackson's official despatch: HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, }

August 11, 6‡ A. M.
Colonel: On the evening of the 9th instant, God ble Colonel: On the evening of the 9th instant, God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court House. The enemy, according to statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks', McDowell's and Seigle's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier-General Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and man. Prizadiar General Charles S. Winder was mortally men. Brigadier-General Charles S. Winder was mortally wounded, whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of We have collected about fifteen hundred small arms, and other ordnance stores.

your obedient serv't ... T. J. JACKSON.

Col. R. H. SHELTON, A. A. G. General Winder was a nephew to the General Winder well known here, and now military Governor of

WE have little disposition to indulge in speculations over the late elections in this State. Our main regret in connection with these elections, was, that they were not permitted to pass without a heated canvass. As we remarked a few days ago, having deprecated the excitement before the election we will be no party to keeping it up now, after the election has passed off .-We are willing to hope-anxious to believe-that all will turn out for the best. In any event we feel free from responsibility. We had no hand in getting either candidate out. We would gladly have kept out of the arena if we could have been allowed so to do. We only went into the canvass at all from a sense of duty and a feeling of self-defence. That we did not misrepresent by his going to the war. Many other people would the sentiment of this community the vote cast here and probably suffer. Well, A finds an able-bodied man who throughout New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson is not subject to conscription, and who is doing nothing, and other counties of this district will show.

It would not be difficult to account for the election of Mr. Vance and the defeat of Mr. Johnston, but it will be sufficient. Mr. Vance was in the army-Mr. common honesty. We notice in our paper an adver-Johnston was not. Mr. Vance was a well known politician of popular electioneering manners- Mr. Johnston one company. They all appear to do it, and the thing was simply a quiet, polite gentleman, of good strong can only be stopped by-not a little-but a consideratimes people had no time to stop and enquire who and harsh. But our own citizens make the sacrifice withwhat Mr. Johnston was.

But another cause remains to be assigned—a more powerful one than all the others combined :- The Conto disguise the fact that this law is a hard one. All de- would almost, although law abiding men-we would almands for compulsory service, however necessary, are still most suggest Judge Lynch. harsh in their nature and are calculated to be unpopular. absolute necessities of the case. We believe that the as a substitute, obtain such a sum as will be a provision same view of the matter was taken by a majority in for his family in his absence, who shall blame him?of the measure was shown to the satisfaction of mem- guarded. bers and senators, and the law was passed. If Congress had failed to pass it, after the representations made to it on the highest military authority, then would having been picked up on the battle-field near Richmond Congress have failed to do its duty in the emergency .- It tells a painful tale. The writer would appear from Not that the Conscription Act is a specimen of perfect, some parts of the letter to have been one "who loved legislation. It evidently is not. But some such law not wisely, but too well." There is no politics, no anyhad to be passed, and any such law would have been thing, but a tale of distress, not unusual in enlightened felt, by some at least, as a hard one, a law compelling New England, although, thank God, not as yet com. many sacrifices to be made by those coming under its mon at the South, with all the privations to which we

What position Col. Vance personally took in reference to this law we do not know, but if we are to judge him by the course of his leading friends, his position was hostile to it. Such at any rate, was the popular impression; while, on the other hand, Mr. Johnston was known to be in favor of the law, recognizing in it our only chance to keep in the field permanently a sufficient force to meet the invader and achieve our independence. The local candidates running as " conserva-Law," which they have succeeded in making odious almost to the point of resistance.

This course is deeply to be regretted, for, in truth, when out of their immensely larger population the I was I was there with you; they

Northern States have resorted to a compulsory levy to raise vast additional armies for Southern subjugation. there is no other resource for the South than in a rigid enforcement of the Conscription law and its extension if necessary, by calling out the reserves of all fit to bear arms not included within the ages of 18 and 35

But the law was unpopular - it is unpopular - in the nature of things it could buildly be expected to be otherwise, and this unpopularity of the Conscription law has been taken advantage of by those who ought to have known better and done better.

Let all this pass however. This thing must work its cure, and it will work it. Advantages taken of things like this-unpatriotically taken at that, may effect the purposes of those resorting to such measures, but as sure as there is virtue in truth, so sure will the schemers find retribution overtake them, by the quiet operation of inevitable causes.

#### Brunswick County. The following is the official vote of Brunswick coun-

Governor-Johnston, 195; Vance 316. Senate-D. B. Baker, 345; J. W. Ellis, 138; T. O. Jones, 20. Commons- D. L. Russell, 378; T. D. Meares, 108

It is proper to add that Captain Brooks was not a candidate, and we also believe the same remark will apply to Mr. Mearcs. The vote includes all from the camps as well as from the county precincts.

Experience has proved the efficiency of this class of vessels when properly constructed. They are intended pushing the enemy back towards the old lines at Cen- mainly for river and harbor defence. They ought to be able to go and occupy any point at which an enemy could otherwise enter, consequently they ought to be of Upon the line of the Rappahannock the great battle light draft. The loss of the Merrimac is due mainly to for the defence of Richmond may shortly be fought .- her great draft of water. She could enter Norfolk and Such we know to be the opinion of many well-informed she could enter no other Confederate port. Norfolk was abandoned, and that in a most contemptible way. under the order of General (?) Huger. The capture of

The Arkansas made even a more brilliant debut than the Merrimac, but she failed, because of defects in her

These things are past. Let them stay so. But there Hill, Ewell, Ransom, and other well known and trusted are some other things that are not past, and to them we leaders. How many men he has is another thing .- | wish to call the attention of the Navy Department and of the country.

We know where there are now building certain vessels for the Confederate Navy. We know their form, draft, model, &c.; the enemy knows it too, so that there The enemy fought desperately, but were forced to give is no great use in being reticent about it, but we shall

> What we will say is this :- If the vessels are completed of the draft which we know they will draw, and at any time have more than ten thousand men on the fitted with the machinery which we know is intended field of action. The enemy never had less than fifteen for them, they will be, like all our other naval ventures, thousand, and they fought well too. Our people exceeddead failures. They are too deep for the waters in them in the dash-what the French call the elan. This which they are intended to operate. They will not arising from the fact that our men were fighting for

Build a thing right or don't build at all. Build one good thing, if no more-let us see one good thing that vere. We fear that it may prove serious. Mr. Mallory can do. We have got to see the first good thing from him yet.

If the boats that we know to be under construction are to be finished and machinericd, as contemplated by Mr. Mallory, all we can say is, that the sooner accident-Mr. Mallory, all we can say is, that the sooner accidental fires stop foolish expenditures on them the better.—
Better blow them up now, than have to blow them up in the presence of the enemy.

stance at Battimore, where on a recent country of a recent country and regard for morality.—

two hundred persons were arrested on the charge that they were about to leave the States and go into Canathe people there and in the country all around being remarkable for their longevity and regard for morality.—

There is no sectarianism prevalent in the school, and ac-

There is machinery in the Confederate States-powerful machinery—and a man of proper energy at the but really it looks as though the war could not be very head of the Navy Department could have got it, and popular at the North when such means have to be could get it now. What has Mr. Mallory done in this direction? Just nothing. We stand outside of for- ning away to get clear of it. malities. We have been a strong supporter of President Davis. We are so still. But surely President Davis must know that Mr. Mallory, neither morally nor it. That with her vastly superior numbers, and with

SUBSTITUTES .- We are not particularly ill-natured or cruel, but we really think that there is a class of bipeds travelling around in the Confederacy that ought to be hanged without judge or jury, and the only possible objection we could have to the death penalty in their case would be that it could not be repeated.

We allude to upprincipled trampers going around, hiring themselves as substitutes, getting perhaps] a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, and deserting immediately as no doubt they intended to do from the first. Our conscripted citizens stand up to the rack—these persons always run away.

Now, A may be a man managing large interests and it may be that he himself would be the smallest loser and he hires him, and the party takes the money and is accepted and runs off the next day. It does seem to us that the deserting substitute is not simply a deserter. might tire the patience of our readers were we to assign but a thief, and a liar, and a vilian, and a cheat. His all the reasons that might be adduced. Two or three is not alone a military offence. It is an offence against tisement of twelve or thirteen substitutes ran away from sense and business experience. In the present excited ble amount of good wholesome hanging. This sounds out any compensation. Substitutes get and take high pay and steal it-too many of them. Who will sav that those doing so do not merit the extreme penalty of scription Law. It would be worse than folly to attempt the military code, and if that is not prompt enough, we

We speak about this matter strongly because we see When the Conscription Law was first proposed in Con- how it has been working. But while we do so, we gress, we were as much opposed to it as any person would not have it understood that we include all subcould be. We said so in as plain words as we could stitutes in a sweeping denunciation. A man may be use. We looked upon it as one of those exercises of perfectly willing to go to the war to serve his country, power which could only find their justification in the and yet have a family dependent upon him. If he can, both houses of Congress. But the absolute necessity But substitutes ought to be well looked to and closely

> THE following is the letter we spoke of yesterday as have been subjected :-

West Annouse, Feb, 12, 1862.

My Dear Brother:—I received a letter from you to-day which has been written some time. It came while I was at Croydon, so you must pardon me for not answering it. It was not because I had forgotten you, for there is not a day but what I think of you. I have been here to West Andover about a month, to work for my board in the Hotel.

They are going to move out next week and will not want me any more. Where I am going or what I am going to do I know not, for I have no money. It takes the last cent I have in the world to send this letter. I have no place to go to, and I think I am in deep trouble. I am not allowed to go to see any of my folks. Dan is willing I should go there but Jute says I shant. Vinnie mays abe don't want ahould go where she was so you see my folks have turned.

I know I have been imprudent but at I grow older I see different. I wish I was not but 14 years old and know what know, but that cannot be.
I cant thing of anything. Write as soon as you get this:

Write as about as you say that R. GALE, West Andover, N. H. Your affectionate Sister.

was received at this office on Tuesday. The cap is of small size, made of coarse grey cloth, trimmed with black, with a heavy leather peak, upon which there is cut with a knife what appears to be intended for " W. H. McQuay." The cap is evidently a boy's, as it will

not begin to fit any grown man :-

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE-Sirs: I send with this note a cap with the owner's name cut in the frontispiece. The cap, with other apparel, was found near Watson's branch, about five miles from town, by wood cutters for Fowler's salt works. A pair of linen pants, one pair country knit socks and a shirt, constitutes the apparel found. The shirt had two holes through it, apparently made by a rifle or pistol ball. Near by was found a piece of rope and an old spade, with no handle. I send it to you as I think you have lists of mem-bers of different companies at the Sound. It is very queer that the said articles should be found in the woods so distant from any residence, and a spade with them I thought it my duty to say something about it, and not pass the incident unnoticed.

Respectfully. Respectfully. WM. G. FOWLER, JR.

## Drafting at the North.

Secretary Stanton under date of the 4th instant, announces that in addition to the three bundred thousand volunteers called for, a draft of three hundred thousand militia will be immediately called into the service, to volver, when a Federal immediately went to the fort and returned with a new and better one to supply its place. serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged.

If the three hundred thousand volunteers for the war are not made up by the 15th of August (to-day) then any State failing to make up its quota will have to do so by a special draft from the militia. Now is the appointed day. We shall soon see what we shall see, and we rather think that among the things seen will be the development of an anti-war feeling, and the organization of an anti-war party at the North.

But this will not be at once, nor for some little time. The elements are forming themselves, but they are not yet ready for action, and may not be for some time.

Ir would seem that our victory at "Southwest Mountain," "Mitchell's Station," or "Slaughter's Farm," as the field is differently called, was a more important affair than we had supposed. The numbers engaged were largely disproportionate at first, but as our men came up the enemy ran in good style. We did not their homes and their liberties.

Some of our boys of the 18th got burt, but none' killed Lieut. Moore's wound, we learn, was quite se-

stance at Baltimore, where on a recent occasion some have gone, and probably others are preparing to go, adopted to keep their redundant population from run-

This looks as much like the beginning of the end, as anything we have yet seen. In fact it looks more like mentally enjoys the confidence of the country-nor is be her open ports, the North could carry on the war indefinitely, we are compelled to admit, provided she was desperately determined to do so, and willing to commit suicide in the insane attempt to drag us down with her in a common destruction. But there are symptoms of restiveness which show that the North cannot be brought up to this scratch, and one of the most significant of these symptoms is the general tendency to a stampede at the bare announcement of an approaching draft. Of this tendency we want no plainer proof than the order of the Secretary of war and the arrests under it. Two hundred people arrested on one evening trying to get off on one train, to escape military duty, is certainly a queer evidence of excited war feeling, or of a desire to sustain "Old Abe" in his insane crusade against the rights and liberties of a people who simply wish to stay apart from him and his people.

> ALL the accounts we can get, both from the papers and from private sources, lead us to the conclusion that McClellan is about to "change his base" again-in fact it is almost certain that he is transferring his forces from the James to the Rappahannock, his dash at Malvern Hill, and his landing of troops on the South side of the James, being merely feints intended to divert attention from his evacuation of his present "base," and his transfer of forces to the lines now occupied by Pope and Burnside. It is hardly probable that McClellan has fifty thousand men now on the Peninsula, and the

future historian, when he comes to review the whole matter will be gravely puzzled to see the sense of the mington Journal and Biblical Recorder for publication-Federal occupation of the Peninsua at al', barren as it has been of results, and dreadful as has been the expense attending it, both in men and money. It will even exceed in useless and profitless expenditure the army, communicates the following to the New York seige of Vicksburg, which is said to have cost the Federal government over twenty-three millions of dollars and "nary Vicksburg" at that.

Peninsula. must certainly fail to do so, operating on the ment of all the Colonel rose and walked forth. The much longer line from the Rappahannock or the Potc- other case was that of a Colonel found dead on the field mac. But these movements will be kept up until the In deference to his rank he was brought to the hospital new levies can be raised to swell the diminished ranks him a decent burial, and were about to carry the body of the Federal army, when another " on to Richmond " will be made in earnest, to meet with the same fate, we like those of a man drunk than dead, called out, " Ben, trust, that all of the former attempts have experienced. John, where is my whiskey flask?"

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS from the election for Goveror are to be counted at Raleigh on the 28th instant, by the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, and immediately upon the result being made known, the Governor is to issue his proclamation announcing it. The new Governor is to takehis seat on the 8th of September.

As the contest is fully decic'ed, and the election of Col. Vance fully conceded, we see no use in filling up regarding all unfavorable news, and crammed with all sorts of lies favorable to the Federal cause. Special

The General Lee remained there for some time, keeping her engines in motion and moving slowly about in a circumscribed place, but getting no nearer or further off, waiting for the return of the Federal steamer. Presently a shot was fired, which struck near enough to splash the water on her deck. This Captain Frazier took for the signal gun, though it was rather an unceremonious way of giving a friendly notice. In a few moments a second ball was fired, the ball again coming very near the steamer. Capt. F. then concluded that he must be too near; and recollecting the in junction of the Federal officer, he put on steam with the view of moving a little higher up. The firing then became rapid and in earnest, until sowe twenty shots had been sent, and the steamer moved on to get out of the way. Soon she discovered a steamer making towards her, when she stopped and awaited her arrival. At the same time the fort ceased firing. The steamer coming up, seized the General Lee, and towed her to Cockspur wharf. All the parties on board were then arrested as prischers, or, as they were subsequently informed, as spics, and taken to the fort.

Dissatisfied with the protests and representations of our men, they were kept in confinement and the next day cent to the headquarters of the commanding General, at Hilton to the headquarters of the commanding General, at Hilton Head. Here they remained several hours whilst the Fed-Finally they returned to the steamer, which again made for Pulaski with the prisoners, or spies, and instructions with regard to them. Upon their arrival and delivery of the

regard to them. Upon their arrival and delivery of the papers, the prisoners were discharged and allowed to return to the city.

Such are briefly the facts of the case as related to us by Capt. Frazier. It is understood that Hunter sent a communication to Gen Mercer in explanation of the affair, but it was so lame as to contain no justification for the breach of faith, and outrage on a friendly flag.

We hear that our men, on returning to their boat, found that the Vankou, before a greated during their about the containers.

that the Yankee thieves, left as a guard during their absence, had stolen almost every moveable article on board. They made a cl an sweep, even down to the spoons and shoe brushes. An officer complained of the loss of a re-

#### For the Journal. LAPLACE, 14th August, 1863.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE'-GENTLEMEN: Permit me, if room can be spared in the Journal," to call the attention of friends of education in our own and neighboring sections of the commonwealth to Mr. A. P. Gase's English and Classical School, the sec ond session of which is advertised, in your widely circula-ting paper, to commence on Wednesday, the 17th Septem-

of the close of the first session of the school, and was pleased to be able to attend the examination of some of the classes in the afternoon of the day set apart for that purpose, and to witness, in the evening, the exhibition of Declamation, Dialogues, Tableaux, Singing, &c., which closed the exercises on the occasion. The examination, so far as I saw, which was chiefly in Natural Philosophy, Hisso to have satisfied the very venerable Dr. P., now of, and the much lamented Dr. M., formerly of our University—and the chairman of the committee of examination, himself of much experience in teaching, (and a graduate of Princeton,) testified before the large assemblage that the whole examination was most satisfactory, and was sufficient to establish the instructor in the confidence of the community, which, he could say, and they would not suspect him of flattery, was always noted, at least since his acquaintance with it, for its earnestness in the cause of education, and with it, for its earnestness in the cause of equation, and its endeavors to get the proper qualifications in teachers, without higgling about the price to be paid for the right man in the right place.

The exhibition must have been most gratifying to the

manager, for I am very sure it was to the large number who were present to erjoy it. All the participators, from the least to the greatest—both boys and girls—performed their least to the greatest—both boys and girls—performed their parts so well that I forbear to particularize, lest I might be suspected of partiality. I will only venture to say that I think that the Tableaux of the "Flour of the Family was one of the best conceived pieces of the kind I ever heard of being brought on the stage.

I feel quite sure that the patrons of the School, who are

The recent orders of the Federal Secretary of War seem to be enforced with a vim that is likely to make fear I have already fully tried your patience, I will not ven-

commodation for pupils can probably be had in excellent families at prices fair for the times.

#### For the Journal. Tribute of Respect, CAMP OF THE 43D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, )

43rd Regiment N. C. Troops, called for the purpose of ex-pressing our feelings at the death of our friend and much beloved fellow soldier, Robert W. Barden, who died at the hospital in Petersburg, August 11, 1862, Sergt. Hez. Brown was called to the Chair, and Sergt. F. A. Simmons requested to act as Secretary.

Lieut. R. B. Carr, Sergt. B. F. Hall, and John R. Wallace were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported

he following, which were unanimously adopted: will of Him who doeth all things well, are can but deplore the loss of a warm and true friend and a brave and patriot-

2nd. Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to those upon whom this affliction falls heaviest,—the be-reaved brother and sister and other relatives of the deceas d: and that we claim the privilege of mourning with them he loss of a common friend.

3rd Resolved, that the community in which he lived has

sustained a loss that will be sadly feit.

4th. Resolved. That in paying this last sad fribute of respect to the memory of our beloved friend and fellow soldier, justice demands that we should say something of his former life, and mention, in a particular manner, the pe-culiar devotion with which he has served his country since the inauguration of the present war.

The deceased was a young man of unimpeachable char-

The deceased was a young man of unimpeachable character and steadfast integrity; he was born in Sampson county, but had been for many years a resident of Duplin.

At the commencement of the war he was a student of the Baptis' Seminary, Warsaw, N. C., and although pronounced by Surgeons entitled tolexemption from military service on account of a defect in his vision, hackeerfully abandoned his favorite pursuits, forsook the comforts of home, and was among the first to respond to his country's call. He was a member of the first Company that left the county, which was accepted for six months. He served out his time as a good and faithful soldier, and returned home, where he was warmly received by a number of near relatives, and many kind friends. tives, and many kind friends.

However, he did not remain long at home before the old Company was reorganized, and he again became one of it

embers.

At the time of his death his uncle was with him, and his soldier's grave,
bth. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sen

T. A. SIMMONS. Secretary.

## Remarkable,

A Yankee 'correspondent, writing from McClellan's

Two rather singular cases of remarkable escape from living burial are related as having occurred subsequent to the battle of Fair Oaks. The body of a Colonel was This really makes very little difference. The force that failed to take Richmond operating by way of the of galvanism. The shock was given. To the astonishout, when the Colonel rolled over, and in tones more

Condition of the Federal Troops. camp of the Fifty-fourth regiment, in North Alabama, gives us a few interesting particulars:

Our troops are encamped at Long Island, and Buell's forces are about three miles distant, on the opposite side of the river. The pickets of the two forces were close to each other, and often interchanged views about the war and matters in general. The Yankees reli-giously believe that Richmond is now in the hands of McClellan. They are kept by their officers in the dark editions of Northern papers are struck off for distribution in the army, and great care is taken that they contain nothing discouraging to the troops.

The Western army is composed chiefly of natives, from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and they express themselves as utterly disgusted with the war. A number had deserted and crossed the river to our camp. They were very ragged, and said they had been living on half rations for a long period, and had not received a dollar of pay in ten months. Great dissatisfaction exists as a consequence, and those that have come over see leave nce, and those that have come o

FROM CHATTANOOGA-BUFLL HANGING CITIZENS.

CHATTANOPA, TENN., Aug. 13th, 1862.

Three of the guerrillas that killed Gen. McCook arrived here to-day. They say that he was killed in a dash of seventy-five guerrillas on four thousand Federals near Salem. Their appearance was so sudden and unlocked for that the Yankees fied in confusion. They state that Buell hung five citizens of Lincoln county in retaliation. The Federal Research was a property last and our greenillast and our greenillast confusion. erals cannot move but in large bodies, and our guerrilla are killing them daily.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS. RICHMOND, VA., August 13th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 9th inst. have been received here.

and contain the following items:

The Federal War Department has issued an order vesting
United States Marshals and Chiefs of Police with full power to arrest and imprison any person who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy; also, an order that every citizen liable to be drafted, who shall attempt to leave the country, shall be arrested.

Since the order-talling for a draft of the militia, volunteering is reported to have reguldly improved. A telegrape teering is reported to have rapidly improved. A telegram from Harrisburg says that the quota of Pennsylvania is

nearly made up.

Gold in New York opened higher, influenced by the loss of treasure on board the Golden Gate, and sales were made at 114s, but afterwards there were sales at 114s.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that an article in the Constitutionnel, advocating the recognition of the South, has created great sensation. It is looked upon as confirming the report that Lord Palmerston having deviced the best party of the party of t clined to join France in tendering mediation between the Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge savs The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to make a personal appeal to President Lincoln, in order to induce him to accept on principle the negotiation of a compromise between the North and South.

New York papers of the 9th contain letters from Port Royal expressing great apprehension of a pattern of the contain letters.

Royal expressing great apprehension of an attack on the fleet at Hilton Head by the rebel ram Georgia. The correspondent of the Times says hat many of the most intelli-gent army officers at Hilton Head agree in regarding as hszardons in the extreme their positions at that point and at Beaufort, should the Yankee navy once lose its present absolute supremacy over matters on these Islands. Great preparations are making to resist the expected attack.

At last accounts the excitement had somewhat abated, three contrabands having reported that the floating battery

RETURN OF THE STEAMER GEN. LEE. Augusta, Ga., Aug. 13th, 1862.
The Savannah News of this morning says that the Steamer Gen. Lee returned from Fort Pulaski on Monday night last. She was detained at the Fort on the ground that the Federals thought she was going to return without their permission. Her officers were sent to Hilton Head, but were subsequently allowed to return with boats. A great many articles were stolen from the boat by the Yankees, but the Federal officers promised to punish the theft. OUR GUERRILLAS-FROM MISSOURI-THE LONDON

TIMES, &c. (Special to the Mobile Tribune.) GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 12th, 1862.
Capt. Maxwell, with forty guerrillas, attacked one hundred Federals near Fryar's Point on yesterday, killing seven and capturing six. Our loss was one killed. Capt.

Maxwell was wounded.

A correspondent of the New York 7 ribune says that the number of McClellan's army who crossed the James river Alexandria, Missouri, five miles from Keokuk, was taken by our guerrillas on the 3d inst. Lincoln is reported to have declined to receive armed ne

groes into the service. A letter from Cameron to the Missouri Republican savs that Northern Missouri is literally full of organized bands of rebels, and the citizens are flocking to these bands daily by hundreds; and they will soon have the whole country in their hands. He says that all is dark and obscure, and that every move of the Federal government makes matters be completely overruled by the rebels in two months. Porter has raised over twenty-six hundred men, and they are hourly increasing as he moves from place to place. The London Times ant cipates a general uprising in the border States since McClellan's defeat, and says that the Yankees are daily receiving the conviction that the Confederates can never be subjugated. The Times attacks the New York press for echoing the mendacious bulletins of the government and McClellan's address.

FROM LOUISIANA. [Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]
JACKSON, MISS., August 12th, 1862.

The Federal troops have taken possession of Bayou Gen. Breckinridge has issued a congratulatory address to his army. He claims to have gained a complete victory by land at Baton Rouge, the most essential points of which, however, were lost by the failure of the Arkansas to co-op-

en to and into the river.

Our wounded are doing well. Yankee prisoners continue

## FROM THE WEST AND NORTH.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.] GRANADA, Aug. 13th, 1862. The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst., says guerrillas continue a vigorous warfare in Missouri. They seem to be crossing to the north side of Missouri river. On the 4th at Taylorsville.

Col. Poindexter is reported to be near Hudson, with 1200 Partizans, threatening the capture of that place.

A dispatch from Shelbain reports Porter, with twentyfour hundred men, encamped near Newark. He had bagged two companies of militia there, after a slight resistance, with a large number of horses and guns, and a considerable mount of ammunition.

Up to the 8th inst., 22,000 men were enrolled in the State

Important army movements are anticipated at Washing No one is allowed to pass McClellan's lin Large numbers of negroes are being stolen by Pone nes tauardsville, Va.

Eleven political arrests have been made at Fairfax,

I., under Pope's late orders.

The New York Commercial states an important secret expedition, consisting of one steamer, with picked men, had left a Federal port, and would soon be heard of. Burnside's arrival at his head of operations is announced

The Federal Government has contracted for another iron-

[Special to the Advertiser & Register.] KNOXVILLE, Ang. 13th, 1862.
Prisoners from Nashville, Hastsville and Stevenson, re ngly guarded. Our guerrillas are a constant source annoyance. The trains en route from Stevenson to Hunts-ville were fired into and three Yankees killed. On Wednesday last, Col. McCook, brother of Gen. McCook, en route for Decatur, in an ambulance, attended by a body guard, was attacked by our guerrillas and killed. • Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses have been destroyed and sacked, and fields laid

Gens. Buell and Rousseau have 20,000 men in the vicinity of Huntsville. Five hundred negroes are entrenching the North side of Huntsville; and four hundred negroes and a large force of soldiers are fortifying Stevenson.

The Yankees have rebuilt the bridges and restored the broken track on the railroad from Nashville to Huntsville

FROM TUPELO\_THE YANKEES DRIVEN INTO DE-

FROM TUPELO—THE YANKEES DRIVEN INTO DE-CATUR—YANKEES CAPTURED, &c. (Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

TUPELO, MISS., Aug. 14th, 1862.

Capt. Roddey reports officially that on the 7th inst., in command of three companies of Confederate scouts, he attacked the Federal force near Decatur, chasing them into that town, capturing one hundred and twenty-three privates and one officer, and killing and wounding a large number.—

The Confederate loss was one killed and three wounded.—
He brought off fifty-six stand of arms.

On the succeeding day he chased a scouting party of Yankees, burnt the trestle work of the railroad, and cut the telegraph wires.

telegraph wires.

The enemy are fortified against cavalry at five positions between Tuscumbia and Decatur, but can be driven out by artillery.

The Yankees are destroying the abundant crops in the vi-Rosencranz is at Corinth.

THE YANKEES ABOUT TO EVACUATE BATON ROUGE—TOWNS DESTROYED IN LOUISIANA, &c. [Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register. It is reported that the Yankees are about evacuating Ba

ton Rouge.
Capt. Daighue last week captured on the coast three schooners loaded with Sugar for New Orleans. The Yankee crews were carried to Camp Moore.
The towns of Donaldsonville and Labanon have been destroyed by the Yankees.
Planters are being arrested for sympathising with the rebels, and held as hostages to repress the movements of the granillas.

YANKEE REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATES MOVING

INTO KENTUCKY.
(Special to the Mobile Tribune.)

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

KNOXVILLE, Thum., Aug. 14th, 1862.

A gentleman from Wytheville this morning states that Mr.

Moore, a member of the Confederate Congress from Kentucky, had received a dispatch that Gen. Jackson had gained the positior which he sought beyond the Rapidan river; also, it at he had been reinforced by Gen. Lee, and fighting was progressing on yesterday.

There was slight skirmishing on yesterday by Gen. Stevenson's forces, aix miles from Cumberland Gap. Ten prisoners were taken. A numor prevailed that the enemy were evacuating Cumberland Gap.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

Jackson, Miss., August 15th, 1862.

Confederate prisoners who have been confined in the Western prisons, are daily arriving at Vicksburg. General Van Dorn orders all prisoners in this department to report at Jackson forthwith.

A correspondent of the Mississippian says that at Baton Range three hundred negroes were stationed in front of the Yankee lines, and that one hundred and fifty of them were

(Special to the Mobile Tribune.)

(Special to the Moune Tribune.)

GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 25th, 1862.

Logan's command, about five thousand strong, has faller back to Hatchie river, on the other side of Bolivar, Tenn.

Three thousand Federals have been sent from Brown. Three thousand Federals have been sent from Browns-ville to Fort Pillow.

One hundred Yankees occupy Hickman, and twelve hun-dred occupy Columbus, Ky.

Their commend at Memphis has certainly been weak-ened by sending reinforcements up the river, probably for

Capture of the British Steamer Memphi. The New York Herald, of Tuesday, says : The British prize steamer Memphis, captured by the United States gunboat Magnolia, off Charleston, South

Carolina, on the 31st ult., now lies at anchor off the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To the superficial observer the appearance of the Memphis is not particularly striking as the symmetry of the vessel is obscured under a thic coat of lead colored paint. To the connoisseur of ma rine architecture the case is different. In the capture steamer they see a vessel of superior symmetry, graceful sharp lines, and other indications of swiftness and great speed. Indeed, the Memphis has all the architectura ornaments for which British iron vessels are so just celebrated, viz :- The sharp bow, inclined sides and graceful round stern. Her engine in itself is a superh piece of mechanism, works to a charm, and drives the vessel with uncommon speed. The Memphis has good carrying capacity, and will have an excellent govern ment freighter or transport. When captured her ship furniture was all that could be desired for the comfort and luxury of the office and crew. Apropos of the can ture of the Memphis: As before stated, she was can tured by the United States steamer Magnolia, herself recently captured prize, which was on her first cruis under the Federal flag, and had been but a few day out from this port when she had the good luck to ove haul this rich prize, the proceeds of which are to be di vided among a small crew. The Magnolia only suc ceeded in capturing the Memphis by her superior

The Memphis was heavily loaded with cotton

## Col. John H. Morgan.

This dashing partisan persists in his determination to deliver Kentucky from the thraldom of the Abel tion Government. The following address to his troops was issued from headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn, or the 4th inst. : Soldiers: Your country makes a fresh appeal to you

It has been decided that Kentucky must be free from the detested Northern yoke, and who so fit to carry out this order as yourselves? The road is well known to you! You have already

patriotism and courage!

taught the tyrants at Tomkinsville, Lebanon and Cyn thiana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms our soldiers are invincible! To our enemies be as tigers; but to our Southern

brethren be as lambs! Protect their homes! respect their property! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends? Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with

fresh laurels, to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories! In the meantime, let your avenging battle cry be "Butler," but shout "Kentucky," to your kin-

# The American Question in Europe\_Rumors Abo

The " Morning Herald's" Paris correspondent says an article in the "Constitutionnel," advocating a re cognition of the South, has created a great sensation It is looked upon as confirming the report that Lore Palmerston having declined to join France in tendering mediation between the belligerents, the step has been taken jointly by France and Russia. It is even stated that a note to that effect has by this time been present

ed at Washington. The Paris correspondent of the "Independent Belge" says: France and England are not alone wishing to interpose their good offices between the be ligerent parties in America. The Emperor of Russi as proposed to make, as a reliminary to any concer trated action, a personal appeal to President Lincoln in order to induce him to accept, in principle, the ne gotiation of a compromise between the North and t

If this negotiation were accepted, it would have the effect of suspending any mediating action whatever and intervention or mediation would only be underta ken in case the North should positively refuse to come to an understanding directly with the South. The proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was com municated to the Foreign office by M. Brunnow, durin the stay which our Minister of Foreign Affairs made London. It is announced that it has been accepted, by also that it has been decided that after the month of re spite which it would give, England would no longe esitate to bring about a collective mediation, in case the Cabinet of the President of the American Unio should reject the individual good offices of Russia. is in these terms that M. Thouvenel was charged t transmit to Vichy the decision which I intimated three days ago had been arrived at by the British Govern

The London correspondent of the Moniteur, which invariably reflects the views of the hour of the French Government, contains the following:

"The grave and serious tone of Lord Palmeraton speech against Mr. Lindsay's motion has produced get ral satisfaction. On this question the country has the most entire confidence in the Cabinet. However eas t would be on grounds of international law, to justil the recognition of the Sonthern States, the inconven iences and dangers of such a course far outweigh, in the opinion of the English public, the advantages which might eventually result from it. Every one sees that the recognition alone would not open the cotton ports; and as to a recognition to be followed by an alliance with the Confederates and a war with the Unionists the nation is quite averse to any such thing. The country, therefore, trusts to the Cabinet to watch events

and turn them to the best possible account." The publication of the above paragraph in the Moniteur," so completely at variance with the recen arguments of the "Constitutionnel" and "Patria" favor of intervention, is very remarkable at a momen when, according to general report, M. Thouvenel bas failed in a mission to London intended to entangle England in a joint mediation. It would appear that the French Government is (officially) converted to the English notion that it is better to let the Americans

STRONG LANGUAGE-LINCOLN DENGUNCED .- At a meeting

STRONG LANGUAGE—LINCOLN DENGUNCED.—At a meeting recently held in Fairfield county, Ohio, Dr. Olds, a Democratic candidate for Congress, made a speech, during which the following language was used by bim in reference to Lincoln's emancipation scheme:

"I dencunce Lincoln as a tyrant. He has perjured his soul. He may imprison me, but I will still cry tyrant. I denounce these acts of oppression as foul acts of perjury against the Constitution."

"And now, my fellow Democrats, I am going to have a vision, which, if it were not a vision, might be treason, he what I now say I sav in sleep, and I am not therefor responsible." \* \* \* "I see blood at the ballot this fall.—The President has issued his proclamation for 300,000 more troops, and Congress has passed a law authorizing him to draft them. He will have to draft them if he gets them, because these cowardly Abolitionists will not enist. There is an election this fall, and they want to carry it. They want to draft Democrats; they will draft them to prevent their voting. They have the power, and can so arrange it. You will not be cheated. I tell you you will not submit to these wrongs. You will see blood. It they attempt to arrest us and take us from our families to support an Administration in its violations of the Constitution, we will resist even to blood. If the Democrata don't succeed at the ballot box they will succeed at the point of the bayonet. What I mean is, that Lincoln's minions will surround the ballot-box this fall with bayonets to prevent Democrats from voting, and we will resist them with the bayonet."

There are various rumors in circulation as to the move sents of our forces, but none are sufficiently authentic to a stify publication. The repulse of Saturday last has give